FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 017 *25 January 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

USSR 'Accused' of Arms Agreement Violations [Budapest] BB 1
Consultation Held on Disarmament Issues [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jan] BB 1
Reportage, Commentary on Stockholm Conference BB 2
Andrei Speech [SCINTEIA 21 Jan] BB 2
Olszowski Address [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jan] BB 8
Andrei Meets Other Ministers [Bucharest] BB 12
RUDE PRAVO on Conference [20 Jan] BB 13
TRYBUNA LUDU Analyzes Talks [Moszczenski, 21/22 Jan] BB 14
Conference 'Raises Hopes' [Zagreb] BB 16
Reportage, Commentary on Nuclear-Free Balkans BB 16
'New Event in Cooperation' [Iordache in LUMEA No 4, 19 Jan] BB 16
RUDE PRAVO on Obstructions [Paparigas, 19 Jan] BB 19
Commentary on Progress ["(AR)" in VECERNIK 18 Jan] BB 20

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Welcomes Canada's Trudeau on Arrival D 1
CPSL's Pezlar on Ideology, Nationalism [Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Jan] D 1
Hoffmann Attends Nitra Trade Union Meeting D 2
Slovak Interior Minister Reports on 1983 Crime ["FEM" in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Jan] D 3
Briefs: Oil, Natural Gas Production D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Defense Minister Meets Cuban Military Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Jan] E 1
Fischer Meets Mexican Foreign Ministry Official E 1
Dohlus, Vietnamese CP Delegation View Cooperation E 1
Tisch Receives Norwegian Trade Union Delegation E 2
Krenz Speaks on Communist Education of Youth E 2
Hager, Others Address Artists, Cultural Workers E 2

HUNGARY

Sarlos Interviewed on International Relations [RZECZPOSPOLITA 19 Jan] F 1
Szuros on Need to 'Democratize' Foreign Relations [TANJUG] F 3

Official Explains Character of Economic Lawsuits F 3
Briefs: Mild Weather Benefits Grains; F 4
Town Founding Sessions;
Hungarian Books in Beijing

POLAND

Effect of Sanctions Easing Termed 'Minimal' G 1
Ambulance Man Confesses To Injuring Przemyk G 1
Reportage on Urban's 17, 24 Jan Press Conferences G 1
17 Jan Press Conference G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Jan]
More on Bednarkiewicz, Przemyk G 4
Demands Correction of 'Lies' G 6
Government Press Office Releases Deficit Figures G 6
1983 Reaches Z27 Billion G 6
'This Year' Totals Z134 Billion G 7
Joint Party Session Discusses Foreign Policy G 7
Deputy Chief Prosecutor Gives Amnesty Statistics G 8
Official on Price Increases in Services, Crafts G 8
PZPR Politburo Debates Accountability Conference G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jan]
Politburo Members Address Accountability Meetings G 9
Jaruzelski at Lublin G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jan]
Barcikowski to Air Force Group G 21
[Fratczak, Wierski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 Jan]
Other Members' Speeches G 22
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Jan]
Jaruzelski Receives GDR Youth Minister G 23

ROMANIA

Gromyko, Delegation To Visit in Late January H 1
USSR, Bulgaria Send Birthday Wishes to Ceausescu H 1
Giosan, Ministry Officials Meet Italian Deputy H 2
Patan, Agachi Receive Polish Material Minister H 3
Health Minister Explains Paid Medical Services H 3
SCINTEIA Marks Anniversary of Lenin's Death H 4
[21 Jan]
Briefs: Trade Agreement With GDR H 5
Rice Production Increases

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Returns From Stockholm Conference I 1
Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz Arrives 24 Jan I 1
Planinc, Sinowatz Hold Talks I 1
Dinner Toasts Exchanged I 2
Vidic Holds Talks With Hungary's Marjai I 3
[BORBA 20 Jan]

Milatovic, Mexican Official View Cooperation I 3
[BORBA 20 Jan]
More on Goods Exchange Protocol With USSR I 3
[BORBA 20 Jan]
Iranian Economic Trade Delegation Arrives [IRNA] I 4
Economic Committee Meets I 5
LCY Central Committee Presidium Meets 24 Jan I 5
TV Shows Leaders at 17 Jan Presidium Meeting I 6
Dragosavac Addresses Novi Sad Political Aktiv I 7
Serbian LC Examines Social Policy Tasks I 8
Serbian Presidency Discusses Kosovo Emigration I 9
Kosovo SAWP Presidium Views Political Platform I 10

USSR 'ACCUSED' OF ARMS AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS

LD250422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The American President has accused the Soviet Union of violating the agreements banning chemical and biological weapons. In his report to Congress Reagan stated that the Soviet Union is also violating the SALT agreement on arms control.

The latter agreement is not officially in force today, because President Carter did not submit it to Congress, but it has been tacitly honored by both the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet news agency TASS, in connection with the American President's accusations, points out a comment by an American television network according to which Washington, in violation of SALT II, has begun work on a new type of strategic weapons to follow the MX missiles.

CONSULTATION HELD ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

AU241525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] PAP -- In connection with the February session of the Geneva disarmament conference, Polish-Soviet consultations were held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16-18 January on a broad variety of disarmament issues, including the key questions of the coming session's agenda.

The consultations, during which the Polish delegation was led by Piotr Freyberg, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of International Organizations, and the Soviet delegation by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Soviet representative to the disarmament conference, were attended by Ambassador S. Turbanski, Poland's permanent representative at the UN Bureau in Geneva.

V. Israelyan was received by Vice Minister Henryk Jaroszek, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Bogumil Sujka, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

On the basis of the principles of the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact countries and expressing the mutual resolve to use the forum of the Geneva disarmament conference for a meaningful dialogue and for development of specific accords, the participants in the consultations exchanged views on all items of the session's agenda, especially on the issues of preventing the danger of nuclear war, banning nuclear tests, eliminating chemical weapons, and preventing the arms race in space.

Noting the complete identity of positions, the participants in the consultations stressed among other things that progress in that regard would be of special significance in the present international situation, which is being marked by an aggravation of tension and intensification of the arms race as a result of the confrontation policy followed by the United States and its main NATO allies.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

Andrei Speech

AU231500 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 84 p 6

["Romania's Position and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Concept and Considerations on Confidence and Security Measures and on Disarmament in Europe," presented by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at the Stockholm conference on 20 January; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe constitutes a major political event in the process of building security and developing cooperation on the continent, within which the cardinal issue is to halt the arms race, to prevent a new war, and to begin disarmament -- that being the guarantee for consolidating peace and cooperation. Acting upon the consensus achieved at the Madrid meeting, representatives of the 35 signatory-states of the Helsinki Final Act are meeting for the first time at a specially convened forum to discuss and agree on measures to build confidence and security in Europe, thus paving the way for a subsequent examination and adoption of specific measures on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe at the same forum.

"WE ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE," President Nicolae Ceausescu recently stated. "WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN EUROPE THIS MEETING CAN BE VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE ADOPTION OF SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING AND DISARMAMENT AND CAN HAVE A STRONG IMPACT ON GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS. THUS, WE WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE INSPIRED BY A DESIRE TO MAKE A FULL CONTRIBUTION TO STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE, COOPERATION, AND PEACE ON THE CONTINENT."

The conference assumes special importance in the current international conditions, when reestablishing and developing a dialogue and mutual confidence, and strengthening the security of each nation have become vital for ensuring peace, detente, and cooperation in our area and throughout the world.

Indeed, the conference is taking place amid an international situation marked by extreme tension. It can be said that since the end of World War II mankind has never been in such a grave situation. That is the direct result of the continuation and even intensification of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, of deepening international contradictions among various states and groups of states, of the exacerbation of old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, and of the policy of maintairing and redividing zones of influence, of use and threat of force, and of interference in the internal affairs of other states. At the same time, tense international relations have also been worsened by the economic crisis, by financial policies, and by excessively high rates of interests which have considerably added to the problems of all countries, particularly the developing ones, and to the gaps between rich and poor countries.

The situation has particularly worsened recently as a result of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, which caused the Soviet Union to pull out of the Geneva negotiations and to announce countermeasures, including the deployment of nuclear missiles in certain European socialist states and in other parts of the world. All that brought about an intensification of the arms race and a renewed danger of a world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for all European and world nations and would threaten people's very existence and life on earth.

Romania believes that the deployment of the new missiles cannot and should not be accepted fatalistically, and that there is no justification for escalating the nuclear arms race.

In view of the fact that the majority of nuclear weapons as well as conventional armaments are already stockpiled in Europe and that this is where the two opposed military blocs are pitted against each other, Romania has maintained from the very beginning that the general negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States should lead to an accord halting the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles and providing for the removal and destruction of the ones in place, thus freeing the continent from all nuclear weapons. Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu personally have carried out intensive activities and have advanced various proposals designed to help find solutions. President Nicolae Ceausescu sent messages to the two sides and to other states urging them to do everything possible to arrive at an appropriate agreement in keeping with the interests of general security and of peace.

In view of the gravity of the situation created after the deployment of the new missiles, the breakup in the negotiations, and the announcement of countermeasures, Romania initiated new steps designed to halt an additional escalation of the nuclear arms race. Recently, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, again appealed to the USSR and U.S. leaders to act without delay to improve the grave situation that has been created.

Since the problems in Europe are interconnected, it is clear that any factor that adds to tension and to the escalation of the arms race, such as the new nuclear missiles, inevitably has a negative effect on interstate relations on the continent and on the climate of confidence, understanding, and detente.

Confidence and security can only be achieved in Europe in a climate of detente and mutual understanding, extensive international cooperation, respect for the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, elimination of the use and threat of force, and each nation's right to organize its life in keeping with its own will and aspirations.

Naturally, in accordance with the mandate established at the Madrid meeting, the present conference has specific objectives. It can and must contribute to enhancing confidence and security and to reducing mistrust and tension in international life. At the same time, we should not give the illusion that the conference alone can guarantee peace because that would mean hiding the truth from people. It is obvious that there will be no security as long as the arms race continues. We must tell people frankly that real security can only be achieved by consistently initiating and promoting effective measures for disarmament, primarily for halting the escalation of and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe.

The current stage of the conference will meet the expectations of the peoples to the extent to which it will capitalize on openings to adopt efficient measures conducive to strengthening confidence and security on the continent and to the extent to which it will pave the way for agreements on halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, thus eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

In this spirit, proceeding from current realities and from the need to halt the dangerous course of events in Europe and in the world and expressing the Romanian people's desire for peace and cooperation, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Government believe that the following objectives must be energetically pursued at present:

I. HALTING THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES, STORING AWAY THE ONES BROUGHT TO EUROPE, AND CANCELING FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF U.S. MISSILES TO EUROPE. AT THE SAME TIME, THE SOVIET UNION SHOULD CANCEL OR ABSTAIN FROM IMPLEMENTING THE COUNTERMEASURES ANNOUNCED. ON THIS BASIS, NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD RESUME IN GENEVA TOWARD AN ACCORD ENSURING NONDEPLOYMENT OF INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES AND REDUCTION AND DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING MISSILES UNTIL THE FINAL REMOVAL OF ALL NUCLEAR ARMS FROM EUROPE, BOTH INTERMEDIATE-RANGE AND TACTICAL.

Romania believes that deployment countries bear a great responsibility. As such, they can also play an important role in overcoming the present deadlock by requesting that deployment be postponed until an accord is achieved. That would constitute a great contribution to the cause of peace, detente, and cooperation, would be in keeping with the interests of their own peoples, and would be appreciated and welcomed by all world nations.

Major responsibility for overcoming the present critical situation undoubtedly falls on the two big nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. In this spirit, Romania's president recommended a meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers and preparations for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Since nuclear arms are being deployed in Europe and since intermediate-range nuclear missiles would be used in a war in Europe and would directly affect the life of all European nations, the European countries cannot stand aside and allow the two big nuclear powers to decide Europe's fate. On the contrary, all European countries must actively contribute to devising means to overcome the present situation, halt the nuclear arms race on the continent, and achieve a balance of forces not by increasing but by reducing the existing nuclear stockpiles.

In view of the existence of the military blocs, states belonging to them must play an active role and directly participate in negotiations, thus assisting the two big nuclear powers in reaching an appropriate agreement. Along this line, Romania recommended a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states and of NATO to discuss the situation created and to seek ways of overcoming the current critical moment and resuming negotiations. Simultaneously with the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Romania believes that a consultative commission of the countries belonging to the two military blocs should function in parallel. This commission's meetings should also be attended by the other European states, including the neutral and nonaligned countries, and should examine proposals and contribute to an accord between the two sides. In any event, the members of the two military blocs must participate actively, in various forms, to achieving an appropriate agreement.

II. SPECIFIC AND EFFICIENT MEASURES TO HALT THE ARMS RACE AND BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM, PRIMARILY NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, UNDER EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, WHICH SHOULD PUT A STOP TO THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARMS AND BRING ABOUT A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF EXISTING STOCKPILES UNTIL THEIR FINAL ELIMINATION, AND A TOTAL BAN ON ALL NUCLEAR AND OTHER MASS-DESTRUCTION WEAPONS.

ALONG THIS LINE, THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MUST BE INTENSIFIED WITH A VIEW TO REACHING ACCORD ON THE ITEMS OF ITS AGENDA AND FINALIZING A GLOBAL DISARMAMENT PROGRAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The radical way of building confidence and security in Europe is to halt the arms race on the continent and proceed to genuine disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

For each state to feel truly sheltered against any aggression and for the use and threat of force to be eliminated from interstate relations, efforts must be chanelled toward achieving security at the lowest possible level of armaments and toward achieving a balance of military power not by increasing, but by cutting back on troops, arms, and military spending.

III. CUTTING BACK ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A CONSISTENT DISARMAMENT PROCESS AND A LONG-TERM CONCEPT THAT SHOULD FINALLY RESULT IN GENERAL AND TOTAL DISARMAMENT.

ALONG THIS LINE, ROMANIA IS IN FAVOR OF RESUMING THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH SHOULD AGREE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ON MEASURES TO REDUCE TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

IV. FREEZING MILITARY SPENDING AND REDUCING IT BY 10-15 PERCENT AS A FIRST STAGE ON THE BASIS OF NEGOTIATED AND EFFICIENT AGREEMENTS.

Freezing military spending by all states, primarily the large and heavily armed states, and then reducing expenditures is very important for limiting the arms race and beginning disarmament. Such measures would free considerable resources which could then be utilized to solve the economic and social problems of each country and to help the developing countries in their endeavors.

V. ESTABLISHING DENUCLEARIZED ZONES THROUGH AGREEMENTS AMONG THE STATES IN THE RESPECTIVE AREAS. THE NUCLEAR POWERS SHOULD PLEDGE NOT TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS AND FORCE IN GENERAL AGAINST THOSE STATES.

Proceeding from the importance of such zones for strengthening security and achieving disarmament, Romania advocated and is acting to establish denuclearized zones in the Balkans, northern Europe, and other parts of the continent.

VI. ADOPTION OF EFFICIENT MEASURES CONDUCIVE TO ENHANCING CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES AND TO STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

Although the confidence and security measures that are the subject of the current stage of the conference are auxiliary, they do have their own importance in eliminating souces of mistrust, tension, and confrontation, and for resuming the policy of dialogue and negotiations.

Our conference is expected to discuss and agree on effective measures reflecting the obligation assumed by states to refrain from the use or threat of force. Thus, Romania believes that confidence- and security-building can be helped by reducing and eliminating the danger of military confrontation; reducing military activities in border and other sensitive areas; eliminating suspicions aroused by military activities; limiting and eliminating military activities that generate mistrust and tension; continuously restricting the geographical area of military competition, particularly nuclear deployment areas; expanding mutual information and consultations in military areas, especially in crisis situations; and by ensuring strict compliance with obligations that will be assumed under accords signed at the conference.

To implement the above, Romania advances the following proposals concerning the measures to be examined and adopted at the first stage of the conference:

1 -- ABSTENTION FROM MULTINATIONAL MILITARY MANEUVERS ALONG NATIONAL BORDERS.

2 -- ESTABLISHMENT OF 50-100 KM ZONES ALONG NATIONAL BORDERS IN WHICH THERE SHOULD BE NO MANEUVERS, MOVEMENT, OR CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS AND NO SIZABLE UNITS PUT ON ALERT, AND IN WHICH TROOPS, ARMAMENTS, AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CURTAILED AS ONE STEP TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMILITARIZED ZONES.

3 -- ESTABLISHMENT BY NATO AND WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES OF CORRIDORS ALONG THEIR BORDERS FREE OF NUCLEAR AND OTHER MASS DESTRUCTION ARMS, AND LATER FREE OF ANY ARMS AND TROOPS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BORDER TROOPS.

4 -- PROHIBITION OF MANEUVERS OR MOVEMENT OF NUCLEAR SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT ALONG NATIONAL LAND AND MARITIME BORDERS ON AN AREA OF 50-100 KM.

5 -- LIMITATION OF TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN MILITARY MANEUVERS.

6 -- PRIOR MANDATORY NOTIFICATION ON LARGE-SCALE MANEUVERS AND MOVEMENTS OF LAND, AIR, AND NAVAL FORCES.

7 -- MANDATORY NOTIFICATION WHEN NATIONAL OR FOREIGN ARMED FORCES ON THE TERRITORY OF CERTAIN STATES OR SIZABLE UNITS THEREOF ARE PUT ON ALERT.

8 -- ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF MUTUAL INFORMATION AND SYSTEMATIC CONSULTATIONS ON MATTERS CONCERNING NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN SECURITY FOR PREVENTING AND SOLVING CRISIS SITUATIONS.

9 -- ESTABLISHMENT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL OR UNINTENTIONAL NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION.

10 -- CONCLUSION OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN TREATY ON NON-RECOURSE TO THE USE OR THREAT OF FORCE WHICH SHOULD FEATURE PROVISIONS AND MEASURES ON RESPECTING THE SECURITY, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF EACH SIGNATORY STATE.

11 -- NONDEPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL TROOPS AND MILITARY BASES IN EUROPEAN STATES AND A MORATORIUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING ONES.

12 -- FREEZING THE MILITARY EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE TO THE 1984 LEVELS UNTIL AN ACCORD ON REDUCING THEM HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

13 -- ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AREAS OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION AND GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS FREE OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN THE BALKANS, IN NORTHERN EUROPE, AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT.

14 -- PROHIBITING WAR PROPAGANDA AND PROMOTING THROUGH THE MEDIA MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES, AND ENSURING THE NATIONS' RIGHT TO PEACE, LIFE, FREEDOM, AND INDEPENDENCE.

15 -- THE CONFERENCE SHOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC AFTER EACH STAGE ON PROGRESS MADE AT THE NEGOTIATIONS DESIGNED TO BUILD CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE.

Along with these proposals, we are prepared to constructively examine the proposals and considerations of the other participating states and any suggestion that can lead to implementing the mandate of the conference and to contributing to a climate of confidence and cooperation.

Our conference is very important both because of the measures it will adopt and because of the contribution it must make to easing international tension andresuming the policy of peace, disarmament, detente, and cooperation in Europe and in the world, and of respect for the national independence of all peoples. The very fact that our states and government sent foreign ministers to the opening of this conference affords an opportunity for political dialogue designed to halt the present dangerous course of events and the arms race and to begin disarmament, which would indeed create a genuine basis for enhancing confidence and security on the continent.

The vital interests of the European peoples require steps to forge a united Europe in which independent and sovereign states of all social systems can extensively develop their relations and contribute to strengthening confidence and security and to mankind's general progress.

To forge a Europe of peace and cooperation, steps must be taken to remove military bases from the territory of other states, to withdraw all troops within national borders, to eliminate bloc policies, and to curtail the military activities of the two blocs until their simultaneous dismantling and until Europe is no longer divided.

Romania believes that Europe must act in greater unity and more resolutely to defend and promote the vital interests of its nations, and that it must assume direct responsibility for the existence, peace, and life of its peoples. This is in keeping with the aspirations of the European nations which have been forcefully demonstrating and expressing their opposition to the nuclear arms race and their determination to defend their fundamental right to life and freedom.

Europe can and must play and increase its own role and participation in international life. Europe, which for centuries enriched mankind's culture and civilization, cannot and must not forget at the same time that two world conflagrations broke out on its territory. For the sake of the present and future of the European nations, the European states must broadly develop their cooperation, jointly discuss and solve the continent's problems, and make an ever more substantial contribution to democratically and justly solving the major international problems.

Appropriate solutions to the fundamental issues of peace, disarmament, security, and cooperation on the continent and any concrete step toward strengthening confidence and cooperation in Europe will have positive effects on improving the international climate. At the same time, peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts and hotbeds of tensions in other parts of the world, substantial progress toward eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and eliminating the use and threat of force from international life are also important for the political situation in Europe.

As part of its general policy, Romania has been extensively developing its relations with the other signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act and has been actively promoting the process initiated at the all-European conference. It is contributing to the implementation of the Final Act and to solving the major contemporary problems in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

Romania believes that the proceedings and activities of the Stockholm conference should be geared to implementing the mandate given to it by the Madrid meeting and should reflect the spirit of the final document of that meeting. In view of the objective of the conference and of its importance for improving the political climate in Europe, we believe that the first specific measures will have to be negotiated and adopted in order to come into effect by the end of 1984. Similarly, Romania believes that the first stage of the conference should lay a solid foundation for enhancing confidence and security on the continent so that the next meeting of the CSCE participant states in 1986 should mark the transition to the next stage, which will be devoted to the negotiation and adoption of genuine disarmament measures.

Since the issues of increasing confidence and security and of disarmament in Europe concern the vital interests of all European peoples, they can only be solved through democratic solutions adopted with the direct participation of all 35 states. Romania believes that it is vitally important to strictly apply and observe the procedure regulations and democratic working methods adopted at the CSCE.

At this time of extreme tension and of grave danger to international peace and security, Romania believes that the current conference, through the constructive efforts of all participants, can contribute to halting the current path to confrontation and mistrust, and to resuming detente.

We believe that the governments of all participating states and all political forces are responsible for capitalizing on this European event in a spirit of cooperation, and for negotiating and agreeing on the most comprehensive and efficient measures for confidence and security, and later for disarmament.

In this spirit, Romania is firmly determined to contribute, together with the other participants, to this historical endeavor designed to strengthen confidence and security on the continent and to secure conditions for effective measures on military disengagement and disarmament, with a view to forging a Europe free of nuclear arms, of cooperation and peace.

I think I will best express the Romanian people's feelings toward our conference by citing President Nicolae Ceausescu, who recently said: "We hope that this conference will meet the expectations of all European nations and will mark a new moment in peaceful cooperation, security, and friendship among all states on our continent."

Olszowski Address

AU241010 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 84 p 7

["Text" of speech by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe on 18 January]

[Text] I wish to add Poland's voice to the many words of recognition that have already been addressed to our Swedish hosts.

We have come to Stockholm amidst an international situation that fills us with deep concern but also with hope. Our concern derives from the dangers facing Europe. Our hopes are linked with a feeling of responsibility that has brought high-level representatives of the participating CSCE states to this hall to consider together effective means of improving the situation in Europe.

We have carefully noted the ideas presented yesterday by Premier Olaf Palme. We share the concern over our continent's future contained in them.

Four months have passed since the foreign ministers' meeting of the CSCE states in Madrid, when we ended a 3-year period of difficult negotiations. One of the most important results of this meeting was the decision to convene the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which gives the CSCE process an important new shape. For Poland, being one of the initiators of the CSCE and of the conference that is commencing, this is cause for satisfaction.

Today we wish to reaffirm our commitment to the CSCE and our determination to observe the principles and decisions it adopted. Let us stress once again that we expect a similarly constructive approach from our partners. It is regrettable, however, that the conduct of some Western states toward Poland still fails to meet the standards laid down within the CSCE process. In expressing our appreciation of the countries that have viewed by country's domestic difficulties with understanding, I wish to say unequivocally that attempts at isolating Poland have failed and are bound never to succeed.

The essence of the fundamental CSCE principles boils down to defining the basis for lasting peaceful coexistence between states with various economic and social systems and to recognizing the need for constant common efforts to achieve peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

Ignoring these principles or treating them merely as a temporary modus vivendi in European relations is the chief threat to the future of the process that has been created with such effort by all of us. It undermines the confidence about which we speak so often today.

That is why we firmly oppose attempts by NATO states to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact, the questioning of the territorial and political order in Europe, the recidivist appearance of revanchist trends that in some cases even take the form of official government policies, the use of force in international relations, the limitation of cooperation and dialogue, and the nonobservance of treaties and agreements.

At the beginning of September last year, all the CSCE states made in the final document of the Madrid meeting a ceremonious declaration of their readiness to "act unilaterally, bilaterally, and multilaterally for the sake of restoring trust between the participating states, which would bring about a considerable improvement in their relations." How can one reconcile this with the commencement by the United States and some of its allies of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles, missiles that destroy the basis for European security that has enabled Europe to live in peace for 40 years? Forty-five years after the Hitlerite aggression and the cruel experience of the last war, is Poland supposed to ignore the fact that these missiles are also aimed at our cities?

What does the principle of equal cooperation, free of discrimination, have in common with the policy of illegal sanctions and restrictions that has been officially declared and is being pursued by the United States Government vis-a-vis Poland, resulting in losses for Poland's economy estimated at $12.5 billion? What connection is there between the commitment to continue developing friendly relations as declared in the Helsinki document and the unprecedented propaganda aggression against Poland and the deliberate distortion of Poland's image?

In the Helsinki Final Act, our states have assumed a solemn obligation to "develop their cooperation with one another and with all countries in all spheres and to promote mutual understanding, confidence, and friendly and good-neighborly relations between themselves as equals." In the Madrid document, they have expressed "their resolve to develop relations of mutual cooperation, friendship, and confidence, refraining from any action that, being contrary to the Final Act, might impair such relations." Unfortunately, political practice has greatly deviated from these commitments.

We are speaking about this from this rostrum not in order to make accusations or cause polemics. We are merely noting the lamentable fact that the situation in Europe is not improving. Our continent, which exemplified detente and dialogue in the seventies, is being transformed into a region of serious tension. As Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said during a meeting with Pope John Paul II, "the threat of nuclear war is emerging, a war a hundred times more dangerous than all preceding ones. Armaments are reaching a dangerous, even critical, level. Ludicruous calculations are being made that such a war can be won. A 'limited nuclear war' is being planned, as if hell on earth could have boundaries."

The task of the Stockholm conference must be to elaborate means that would reduce the risk of a military confrontation in Europe on the one hand, and would strengthen the principle of nonuse of force in mutual relations between the participating states of the European process that was started in Helsinki on the other.

We believe that the undertakings worked out by this conference will bring us closer to this goal, ruling out the possibility of both nuclear and conventional weapons and of using force on land and in European waters and airspace.

However, conducting negotiations in good faith assumes that the countries will refrain from any steps and actions that are contrary to the goal of the negotiations. The introduction of American intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries is exactly this kind of step. It has destabilized the political-military situation in Europe and has made it impossible to continue the Soviet-American Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and reducing strategic armaments, and has complicated further talks in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is difficult to imagine the building of confidence and security in Europe while armaments are being stepped up and efforts are being made to conduct talks from a position of strength. It is also difficult to accept the view that "strength and dialogue go hand in hand." Policy from a position of strength leads to confrontation, whereas dialogue means the joint seeking of intelligent and realistic solutions.

The Polish delegation has come to the conference with a feeling of goodwill. This is not the first time that we display such a feeling. Over 25 years ago, Minister Adam Rapacki put forward the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. This plan took the security of all potential signatories to the agreement into account. Poland modified the plan several times in order to include the opinions of Western partners. Despite this, the United States and the FRG did not even agree to negotiate on the denuclearization of central Europe. Years later, some FRG politicians described the Rapacki Plan as a "lost chance." There have been more of such lost chances. For instance, one can recall another Polish proposal to freeze nuclear weapons in central Europe known as the "Gomulka Plan."

Looking from a distance in time, one can only regret today that the Polish proposals met with no interest on the part of the Western partners. Were it not for their negative approach, we would certainly be further along the road to solving our continent's security problems.

The idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe continues to be supported by the public and governments of many European countries. Poland has followed with attention the voices raised on establishing a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Being a Baltic state itself, Poland notes with great interest proposals on measures that might contribute to the Baltic Sea assuming a nuclear-free status. We grant our support to initiatives to establish a Nordic nuclear-free zone covering the area of the Baltic. We are ready to participate in international debates on this matter. In a note to the Swedish Government in February 1983 we also expressed our readiness to join in the talks on establishing a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe as proposed by the independent commission on disarmament and security issues. We also welcome efforts made by a number of states to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In their Prague Political Declaration the Warsaw Pact states expressed the conviction that "no matter how complicated the world situation might be, the possibilities for overcoming the dangerous stage in international relations do exist." The Madrid meeting and its results have fully verified this position.

We still believe in the possibility of returning to substantive talks. We welcome the readiness of the USSR to uphold its earlier constructive proposals on the limitation and reduction of armaments if the United States and other NATO countries show their readiness to restore the situation prior to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe. However, when their declarations that they desire agreement continue to go hand in hand with intensification of armaments and with efforts to achieve military superiority, then disarmament negotiations lose credibility and lead the public up the garden path.

Poland has done its best to have a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe convened. Now that this conference is a fact we are ready to do all we can to make it produce specific and tangible results. We believe that, given the goodwill of its participants, the conference will help to gradually restore detente and trust and will become a starting point for a meaningful and not bogus discussion on the military aspects of European security.

We have come to Stockholm with a specific program drawn up together with our allies, that is a part and continuation of the extensive program for building a secure Europe. We presented this program last year in the Prague declarations of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Political Committee, in the Moscow statement issued by leaders of seven socialist countries last June, and in the Sofia communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee issued last October. The important idea of concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations occupies an important place in that program.

We expect that our partners will make a constructive approach to the work now commencing. In particular, I wish to express the conviction that, in the same way as during previous stages of the CSCE, the neutral and nonaligned countries will effectively contribute to achieving an accord by their militancy and experience. We expect other participants to take a meaningful position and to sincerely search for solutions that all of us can accept. Efforts to achieve unilaterally favorable solutions not only exclude the possibility for achieving positive results, but also undermines the confidence in the intentions of the participants in negotiations. As our mandate stipulates, respect for the "equality of rights, equilibrium, and reciprocity and equal esteem for the interests of the security of all states" must be the necessary foundation of all decisions.

When the mandate was being drawn up the problem that was especially difficult to solve was the definition of the zone for confidence-building and security measures. It was decided that these measures will cover all of Europe, as well as the adjacent maritime and oceanic areas and the air space.

The aims of our conference should be to effectively eliminate force in European relations. Today we have begun the first solutions that will lead us toward these aims. It would not be realistic and serious to expect that, as a result of the Stockholm conference, Europe, which is divided into opposing military blocs and which professes differing assumptions concerning the conditions of national security, will suddenly become an "open" and "transparent" continent in the military sense.

It is more realistic to search for a common denominator in the matters that, on the strength of our experience, lend themselves to a relatively rapid accord. For example, this is so in the case of defining the confidence-building measures agreed upon in the Final Act and of the extension of these measures to large troop movements and large-scale maneuvers of naval and air forces. It is also important to reduce the military militancy in Europe and to curtail the number and size of the military maneuvers, especially of those that can make it easier to prepare a sudden attack. In particular, this concerns large-scale exercises that involve masses of troops, have a large territorial range, and are organized by the NATO united command in the vicinity of the borders of the Warsaw Pact states.

It is important to see that the measures agreed upon are applied in international life as soon as possible. This would help develop a favorable political and psychological climate and assume further efforts and more ambitious tasks.

While discussing and concerting more simple matters, we must not lose sight of the issues that are crucial for our continent's future. These issues include setting up nuclear-free zones and completely freeing Europe of nuclear weapons. Poland, which is situated in the very center of Europe, is an ardent and consistent champion of that. Further, these issues include the "thinning out" of nuclear weapons, limiting conventional armaments, curbing military expenditures, and freeing Europe of chemical weapons. We should always show interest in these issues. In the context I wish to draw attention to the importance of the proposal that the Warsaw Pact states submitted a few days ago to the effect that talks should begin in 1984 with NATO states on eliminating chemical weapons from Europe.

The Stockholm conference has opened an important new chapter in the CSCE process. Under the conditions of acute tension in East-West relations our conference shows that the structures developed in the period of detente are useful and consistent with the needs of present-day Europe. Our conference is also a continuation of the task begun in Helsinki and denotes the beginning of an important new stage in the political development of postwar Europe and in the consolidation of European peace and security.

Europe's security rests on the foundation of the territorial and political order created as a result of World War II and postwar development, which constitutes an integral part of the balance of world power. By confirming the inviolable nature of borders, the resolutions of the CSCE oblige us to respect this foundation. There would have been no Helsinki or Madrid accords if the Yalta and Potsdam decisions were not reaffirmed as an indivisible whole. Nor can there be any success in Stockholm if the Helsinki resolutions are not observed and applied.

The Polish people, who are promoting an enduring national accord and overcoming their difficult economic problems, need peace, which is the common desire of all Poles.

Socialist Poland, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, sees its future in the policy of detente. That is why we expect the Stockholm debates and their results to contribute to enhancing confidence and easing tensions. We wish to believe that these expectations are not groundless. We are also aware that the Stockholm conference alone would not change the European situation. However, it offers a chance and an instrument for such a change. We shall be judged not only by the public opinion of our respective countries, but also by Europe's future generations, as to whether we have made a proper use of this chance.

We are undertaking a new, pioneering attempt that is without precedent in Europe's political history. May the awareness of the common fates of our continent, of the threats to it, and of its hopes for a peaceful future always go hand in hand with this conference's work.

Andrei Meets Other Ministers

AU211420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who participated in the opening proceedings of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, met in Stockholm with the foreign ministers of Belgium, Great Britain, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Malta, Sweden, and Turkey. The sides discussed issues concerning the promotion and development of bilateral relations as well as issues pertaining to the Stockholm conference and to security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

RUDE PRAVO On Conference

Au2314Z4 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 January and 21 January carries an editorial and two dispatches from Zdenek Porybny on the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

In its issue of 20 January it carries on page 1 a 1,500-word editorial headlined "Tearing Away the Mast of Bogus 'Peacemakers'".

The editorial says in part that the speeches of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have shown that the socialist states are sincerely interested in the success of the conference, and that they are ready to "work out new, and even more extensive confidence-building measures. However, to begin with they proceed from the fact that the measures for reinforcing trust and security in Europe, to which the first stage of the conference is devoted, cannot be viewed only from a narrow military-technical viewpoint. That would not be enough. The socialist countries therefore place the Stockholm conference in the broader context of what is happening in Europe and in the world, in the context of the Europe-wide process of relaxation of international tension, which began in the middle of the seventies precisely on their initiative."

Of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's speech, the editorial says Shultz was trying to "give the impression that Washington wants to achieve 'pragmatic progress' in the sphere of international security. According to him, this means 'increasing the transparency of military activity in Europe.' What sort of an awl is hidden in that sack? There is no doubt that what the United States is after now is the legalization of de facto espionage against the socialist countries.

"Despite the 'milder rhetorics' employed by the White House of late, the U.S. secretary of state could not conceal that the foundation of American policy is the endeavor to achieve prerequisites for leading the crusade against socialism to a 'victorious' end. This essence of the current American policy remains unchanged," the editorial says, adding that "even on the eve" of the conference U.S. President Reagan "tried to deceive the public by proclaiming willingness to conduct a dialogue with the Spviet Union -- according to his words a dialogue in which strength goes hand in hand with 'plausible deterence.'"

The closing part of the editorial says that the U.S. "militarist policy" puts the Stockholm conference before a difficult and complicated situation. The delegations of the Warsaw Pact states, however, "are prepared constructively to assess proposals of measures that would really lead to strengthening trust and security, to reducing the level of military confrontation, and averting the threat of nuclear war. They are in favor of deepening the process of detente and cooperation, of peaceful coexistence.

"In this respect all European countries expect positive results from the Stockholm conference," the editorial concludes.

The same day, on pages 1 and 7, it carries a 1,800-word report from CTK and RUDE PRAVO Stockholm correspondent Zdenek Porybny, on the conference proceedings on 19 January. The report says that "observers" are paying particular attention to the Wednesday speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, "especially to his assessment of the current U.S. policy, which he depicted as the main threat to peace." The majority of speakers on Thursday, the report continues, were "representatives of the so-called Western group, that is, allies of countries united in NATO and also in the West European Economic Community.

"This group has worked out common tactics whose aim is to try to limit the conference only to discussing partial military-technical and organizational measures, and thus -- as the Western speakers openly intimated in the past days -- penetrating the military secrets of the socialist countries. The Western countries are refusing to discuss, or even to contractually anchor the fundamental military-political pledges excluding the use of force among the European states. They are depicting such important themes for strengthening trust and security in Europe as the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones as 'unimportant and unrealistic.'"

The remaining part of the report briefly summarizes the speeches by the foreign ministers of the FRG (Hans-Dietrich Genscher), the Netherlands (Van den Broek), Greece (Ioannis Kharalambopoulos), Switzerland (Pierre Aubert), Sweden (Lennart Bodstrom), and Hungary (Peter Varkonyi), and notes that Gromyko met wirh Genscher, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and others that day.

On 21 January on pages 1 and 7, it carries a 1,600-word CTK/Porybny dispatch on the Friday session of the Stockholm conference.

The report says in part that Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, "continued the tactics of the preceding speakers from the NATO countries, which consist of the endeavor to avoid an agreement on fundamental military-political pledges and to restrict oneself to partial military-political and organizational aspects. True, he called for strengthening trust in Europe, but immediately rejected, for example, that the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons be discussed in Stockholm. He declared that this would be a 'fruitless debate, exhausting the energy and the attention of the participants in the conference.'"

The dispatch further summarized the speech by Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen, and briefly reviewed the press conference held by Sweden's Lennart Bodstrom Friday afternoon.

The dispatch ends with an interview CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Chnoupek gave to a group of Czechoslovak journalists.

TRYBUNA LUDU Analyzes Talks

Au241409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21/22 Jan 84 p 7

[Janusz Moszczenski commentary: "A Realistic Prospect"]

[Text] The first stage of the Stockholm conference, in which the foreign ministers of European and North American states have taken part, has reached an end. Already, this very fact shows the importance attached to this forum by all of its participants. The attached importance is also confirmed by the speeches made during the plenary meeting and during the numerous bilateral meetings. These have been characterized by profound differences in preliminary stances. But despite these differences, there has also been evident a consensus in assessing the chances the conference has.

Nobody has questioned either the subject matter of the conference or the very need to hold the conference. The representatives of the East and West in Stockholm have basically agreed that the Stockholm conference cannot replace the disarmament negotiations. However, it may serve to unblock these negotiations under specified conditions.

Differences have occurred between the stance of the Soviet Union and that of the United States. Minister A. Gromyko has presented a wide-ranging concrete program of matters to be solved during the Stockholm conference. He has stressed not only political confidence- and security-building measures, but military-technical ones as well, such as giving up the use of force in interstate relations, being the first to renounce the use of nuclear weapons, and renouncing the application of various mass-destruction weapons.

Secretary of State G. Shultz placed military-technical confidence- and security-building measures in first place. The consequence of this would be for NATO to be able to better inspect the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. So, once again the United States, paying lip serivce to its readiness for equal dialogue, is trying to force through measures that would lead to a dismantling of the structures of the disarmament negotiations constructed up to now.

The attention of diplomatic commentators has been drawn by the fact that a series of speeches from smaller NATO states contained certain political ideas that are not cohesive. On the one hand, these states expressed support for the Washington-Atlantic line, and on the other hand they offered dialogue and a readiness to play a positive role in the process of building confidence between East and West within the possibilities created by the Stockholm conference. There is no doubt that NATO discipline is forcing them to express the first idea, whereas they are forced to express the second idea because of the need to take into account the mood of their own populations, who are opposed to the sharpening of the international situation and to the stepping up of the arms race. Therefore, aside from controversial features, these speeches also contain a realistic approach toward Stockholm. The speech by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is an example of this contradiction.

The speeches from the neutral and nonaligned countries are also a subject of analyses and considerations by diplomatic and press observers. Generally speaking, it is still too early to see whether any joint stance by the neutral and nonaligned countries is taking shape in Stockholm. One must assume that these countries, which played an important part in Madrid, are still waiting for the formal phase of the conference to appear before they place their cards on the table. Among the voices coming from these countries, the stance presented by Swedish Foreign Minister L. Bodstroem stands out because of its constructive nature. The foreign minister of the country hosting the conference portrayed the positive prospects facing the conference. This encourages one to justly assume that Sweden will adopt a special role among the neutral and nonaligned countries. Knowing the contribution made and the initiatives presented by eminent Swedish politicians in the process of detente and cooperation on our continent, one should welcome the expected energetic activity in Stockholm with great satisfaction and recognition.

Even after the first stage of the Stockholm conference one can say that despite the very serious differences in the stances and opening positions of the countries, all participants are in favor of building a secure Europe. For one cannot imagine the building of confidence and security in our continent while at the same time increasing armaments and striving toward dialogue from a position of strength, as Washington is doing. Minister S. Olszowski has said in Stockholm that politics from a position of strength leads to confrontation, whereas dialogue means the joint seeking of intelligent and realistic solutions.

Only dialogue based on such conditions may create realistic chance for the Stockholm conference. European society is waiting for concrete results from this conference with impatience and anxiety.

Conference 'Raises Hopes'

LD212117 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] The beginning of the conference on confidence-and security-building measures in Stockholm has demonstrated that the gap between the great powers is still evident, but also that there is some progress, and that all of them have understood that there is only one step -- and a small one at that -- between the present crisis and a direct conflict. Some kind of a dialogue has been renewed. At its start the Stockholm conference raises certain hopes, even if minimal.

The conference is now entering the marathon stage of work, and months, probably years, will pass until this forum reaches its goal, until it has accepted certain measures for the building of confidence and security. But this was to have been expected in view of the present delicate situation and delicate issues with which this gathering will concern itself.

What does at this point in time give rise to hope is the fact that it has been at long last understood that the present development leads directly into a hopeless situation. This is confirmed by the fact that on the 17th of this month heads of diplomacy of 35 countries gathered in Stockholm, something which could not be imagined not so long ago. One could have imagined even less that Shultz and Gromyko would meet in the Swedish capital.

The conference will resume its work on Monday at ambassadorial level, and the first proposals of confidence-and security-building measures can be expected to be made soon. But on the basis of what can be heard already, different approaches to these complex issues are noticeable. NATO countries will in all likelihood place their emphasis on preventive measures in order to reduce the risk of a sudden attack. The Warsaw Pact countries on the other hand will in all likelihood place their emphasis on measures of principled character.

The group of neutral and nonaligned countries have a well-balanced approach to the issues of confidence and security. Constant consultations by their experts are in progress, and these countries will -- as indicated -- soon submit a proposal of measures to the conference and thus the neutral and nonaligned countries could play a great role in Stockholm as they did in Madrid, and set the interest of the entire European Continent against the bloc interests.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

'New Event in Cooperation'

AU231926 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4, 19 Jan 84 p 11

[Dr Nicolae Iordache report from Athens: "A New Event in Multilateral Balkan Cooperation"]

[Text] A Balkan conference of experts opened in Athens on 16 January at the Zappion conference center, with the participation of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey.

In his speech on the occasion, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated that the Balkan countries have convened in the Greek capital to examine joint issues and objectives and to agree on a point of departure for fruitful multilateral cooperation in the area.

The Greek prime minister stressed that this new stage of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans constitutes a concrete instance of contribution to developing the process of cooperation and security in Europe, to strengthening confidence, and to curbing the proliferation of nuclear arms.

He said: "We are responsible toward our peoples and toward mankind. Our possibilities are limited, but that stems from the heavy burden we inherited from the past. It is unnecessary to remind you that in the past the Balkans were considered Europe's powder keg. It is our common belief that initiatives such as the one that led to our present meeting -- which is not limited to the examination of opportunities for turning our area into an area free of nuclear weapons -- reflect the responsible spirit in which our countries will examine our present problems."

At the proceedings, the Romanian delegation presented our country's concept of turning the Balkans into an area of peace and good-neighborliness, confidence and cooperation, free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases and troops. It stated that in the current circumstances, when relations in Europe are extremely tense, Romania believes that it is in the interests of the Balkan countries to intensify their cooperation and to endeavor continuously to improve their relations,thus contributing to overcoming the present difficult situation on the continent. Our country gives particular attention to interstate relations in the Balkans and is striving continuously to improve them on the basis of the friendly relations of cooperation and understanding it maintains with all Balkan countries.

Romania believes that a sound climate of understanding and cooperation can be achieved in the Balkans through active cooperation among all the states in the area, based on respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, and peaceful, negotiated solutions to differences.

The Romanian delegation emphasized that bilateral and multilateral relations and cooperation among the states in this part of Europe have developed in recent years in economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas.

It pointed out that, simultaneously with expanding and developing its bilateral cooperation with Balkan countries, Romania is participating in multilateral Balkan cooperation in a variety of forms, and that this cooperation has been constantly developing at both nongovernmental and governmental levels.

At a nongovernmental level, Balkan multilateral cooperation has covered a broad range of activities and enjoyed the regular participation of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey. Such activities generally have had positive results and have served to promote mutual understanding and to promote projects of joint interest; they have helped enhance confidence, friendship, and cooperation among the Balkan peoples. Forms of Balkan multilateral cooperation at a governmental level are of a more recent date and in the beginning covered a more limited range of activities. The meeting on multilateral economic and technical cooperation among Balkan countries held in Athens in 1976 opened up new prospects for multilateral Balkan cooperation at a governmental level and contributed to expanding it in important spheres such as commerce, agriculture, transportation, communications and telecommunications, energy environmental protection, and public health. The meetings of experts subsequently held in Ankara, Sofia, and Bucharest examined specific aspects of cooperation in various sectors and ensured a certain continuity in multilateral Balkan economic cooperation at a governmental level.

Our country believes that bilateral and multilateral relations among the Balkan countries are complementary. As a result, Romania attaches due importance both to developing bilateral relations and to diversifying forms of multilateral cooperation among all the states in this area. In Romania's view, the experience gained should be used and turned to good account; mutually-advantageous cooperation should be further promoted, and the problems that still exist among certain Balkan states should be overcome and solved. Cooperation among the states in this area, like the development of interstate relations in general in Europe and in the world, demonstrate that there is no problem, however complex, that cannot be solved through negotiations when the sides show political wisdom, a constructive spirit, and a desire to cooperate, and when they proceed from their peoples' major interests in peace and security.

Romania's view is that this process of gradually solving Balkan problems, proceeding from the simple to the complex, should embrace all areas: political, economic, cultural, and security.

The establishment of a zone of cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, one that will permit each country in this area to focus all its efforts on socioeconomic progress in conditions of peace and quiet, can be achieved, in Romania's view, through a continuous dialogue among all the Balkan states. Thus, the dialogue among the countries in the area will have to follow a progressive path and can be pursued through the organization of successive Balkan meetings of experts and later continue at a ministerial level. Such meetings can precede and pave the way for a meeting of Balkan heads of state or government.

Referring to the Athens meeting of experts, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We decided to participate in this meetingout of a desire to achieve appropriate agreements that will permit the convening of a summit meeting of Balkan heads of state and government to discuss multilateral cooperation and steps to turn the area into a zone free of nuclear arms. We believe that it is particularly important to organize such a meeting in 1984. We have discussed this matter with several heads of state and government, and we came to the conclusion that it can be done and that we must prepare such a meeting."

According to President Nicolae Ceausescu, such a summit meeting of Balkan states should examine means of undertaking new steps toward overcoming existing problems and developing confidence, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in various areas, and turning the Balkans into an area free of nuclear weapons. Such a meeting -- which would naturally require thorough preparations -- would be a positive event for the entire continent and for the struggle for peace and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. Romania believes that the establishment of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, as in other parts of the continent, will be very important for the general disarmament process and primarily for nuclear disarmament, and for turning Europe into a continent free of nuclear weapons, a continent of peaceful cooperation.

By virtue of its contents, ideas, and proposals, the Athens meeting can become more than a specific endeavor in the process of strengthening confidence and security and developing cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe; it can become an important stage toward the preparation of a Balkan summit meeting.

Conceived as part and parcel of efforts to develop the process of security and cooperation in Europe and governed in its proceedings by the democratic norms established at Helsinki, the conference of Balkan experts constitutes an expression of the desire of the participating states to contribute, through specific actions, to forging a united Europe in which people can live in peace and cooperation.

At the same time, developing confidence and good-neighborliness among the Balkan states constitutes an important contribution to strengthening international peace and security, precluding conflicts, resuming the policy of detente, solving interstate problems through peaceful means, and consolidating national independence and sovereignty.

RUDE PRAVO on Obstructions

AU2012334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 84 p 6

[Athanasios Paparigas Athens dispatch]

[Text] The official negotiations of the experts of four Balkan countries on the denuclearization of the Balkans, which opened on Monday in Athens, is accompanied in Greece by a colorful gamut of reaction showing a most varied tenor. But the prevailing thing in it are the overall relief and hope; obviously it is very difficult to deny the significance of the pivotal idea of the talks -- that of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In the present complicated international situation, the beginning of a serious and constructive dialogue on the elimination of nuclear arms, at least from one part of Europe, is undoubtedly a significant undertaking. Almost all Balkans countries support this idea. Only Albania has refused to take part in the talks.

Although this could seem peculiar, even in our country, in Greece, there are opponents to the denuclearization of the Balkans. The entire right-wing opposition has taken a sharp stand against it. In a flood of declarations it is striving to deride at any price both the conference itself and the main goal of the negotiations. For the opposition all this is merely "theater" behind which, it says, "stand the Greek Communists, in the deepest conspiracy." In one of the Athens papers there even appeared the claim that "the government is the captive of the Greek Communist Party."

In order to grasp the furious campaign it is sufficient to read, for instance, the declaration made by Averoff, leader of the New Democracy party. It is chock-full of the grossest attacks against the government, which it accuses, among other things, of "attacking NATO" because, according to it, "Greece and Turkey are the only Balkan countries, on the territories of which there are American nuclear weapons; and the government is appealing for their removal without a similar step on the other side." According to Averoff, at the Stockholm conference "the Americans will soon declare that they will not tolerate any 'area denuclearization initiatives.'"

The clouds are also gathering from another side. When everything had already been prepared in Athens for the negotiations, and when the delegates were already underway, Turkey unexpectedly asked for a 2-week postponement of the beginning of the experts' talks -- a postponement allegedly needed by its delegation for preparation, since otherwise it would not be able to take part in the talks. Why? In the background of the obvious obstruction are the well-known prospectless Turkish-Greek disputes, and also -- according to some voices -- Washington's interest in deploying American cruise missiles also in Turkey.

The conference of experts of the four Balkan countries in Athens represents only the first phase of these talks. All the delegations, including the Turkish one, which is present only in the role of observer, have agreed to retain, above all, the future of nuclear arms in the Balkans as the main issue under discussion.

The first phase of the conference of experts of the Balkan countries was concluded on Wednesday, and the negotiations will continue on 13 February. As was announced by E. Spyridakis, head of the Greek delegation, the participating countries have agreed on breaking off the talks in order to enable Turkey to dispatch a delegation to the meeting.

Commentary on Progress

AU201142 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 18 Jan 84 p 2

["(AR)"-signed commentary in the "A Word on the Day" column: "For Nuclear-free Balkans"]

[Text] A regional conference of the Balkan state on establishing a nuclear-free zone in that part of our continent opened in Athens at the same time as the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The Athens conference is, however, no rival action: It is a step that complements the endeavors of European peoples to reduce the dangerous tension that has recently escalated as a result of the deployment of new American nuclear arms.

The creation of nuclear-free zones is undboutedly among the significant confidence measures, because it would rid large areas of the world of the most terrible mass destruction weapons. A proposal of this kind appeared for the first time in the fifties, in connection with central Europe, in the well-known Polish proposal. At that time, however, because of the resistance shown by the United States and the leadership of the FRG, the only territory where nuclear arms were deployed in the area in question, the proposal was not endorsed. However, appropriate proposals later were made for establishing nuclear-free zones in other areas; these areas were turned, on the basis of treaties, into nuclear-free zones in the Antarctic and in Latin America. Regarding Europe, attention was concentrated on realizing the idea on its northern and southern parts. Although at present there are no nuclear arms in Scandinavia, Finland's appropriate initiative was not adopted by other countries, particularly not by those that are NATO states. The original Bulgarian proposal for the Balkan peninsula again became the center of the attention after the change of government in Greece, where the current cabinet of Andreas Papandreou fully supports the idea of a nuclear-free zone, even though it is only on the Greek and Turkish territories that the bases are equipped with American ships and aircraft carrying these dangerous weapons.

The experts' conference in Athens represents the beginning of the Balkan states' transition from words to deeds in this issue. However, the path will obviously be a very long one, because Turkey is still not fully participating in the negotiations, and because U.S. President Ronald Reagan has again rejected the entire idea, with anti-Soviet undertones. But the peoples of the Balkan peninsula are clearly showing that they do not want nuclear death on their territories, but -- on the contrary -- that they want to strive for a broader cooperation with each other. And this, after all, is what our entire continent needs.

STROUGAL WELCOMES CANADA'S TRUDEAU ON ARRIVAL

LD251121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived in Prague today for a visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the state flags of both countries, the Canadian statesman was welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. The welcome party also included Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan and Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premiers; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and other figures. After the arrival, Prague Pioneers presented flowers to the Canadian prime minister and members of his entourage.

CPSL'S PEZLAR ON IDEOLOGY, NATIONALISM

AU231722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jan 84 pp 1-2

["From the speech of Comrade Ludovit Pezlar," member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a 20 January Bratislava "festive assembly" marking the 30th anniversary of the Lenin Museum in Bratislava]

[Excerpts] It is quite normal in political work that we come across conflict situations resulting from contending interests. The need to deal with conflict situations arises from the very nature of political work, because in society there is an ongoing struggle between the new on the one hand and the old, inflexible, and ossified on the other. In party work, we assert that which is new, waging a struggle for the further development of society. This quite logically leads to conflicts with people who have grown complacent, whose thinking does not develop any further, and who are captives of outdated notions and stereotypes. If they are forced to face up to new problems and situations, they panic and lament. However, overcautious, faint-hearted, and irresolute people cannot successfully supervise the work of others. The entire political activity of V.I. Lenin is a brilliant example of a principled attitude in conflict situations, linked with the inevitable solution of problems. Attitudes of this kind are particularly relevant at present when members meetings of basic party organizations are convening in enterprises, plants, cooperative farms, schools, and research institutes to critically assess plan fulfillment last year and discuss the tasks for this year. Guided by the Leninist principles of party work, these deliberations of communists must enhance and deepen all positive trends of economic development. They must result in a resolute elimination of shortcomings, increased responsibility of the ranking personnel, and a higher activity of the work collectives.

The endeavor of the reactionary forces of imperialism led by the U.S. Administration to gain military supremacy over the world socialist community is accompanied by an unusually sharp ideological struggle against real socialism. This obliges our ideological front to devote systematic attention to the new realities of ideological struggle in the international life, such as the psychological warfare of imperialism against all progressive forces in the world, and to contribute its share to formulating and implementing effective countermeasures.

Imperialism is constantly improving its methods of fighting the countries of real socialism and progressive forces in the world. Scientific institutions, specialized state agencies, and military and espionage bodies are devising ever new theories and elaborating fresh plans of ideological subversion.

Recently, the bourgeois media of mass information and propaganda have been paying growing attention to economic measures aimed at intensifying the national economies of the socialist countries and improving the system of economic management. They are striving to pit measures adopted in one country against measures being adopted in other countries. They propagate with particular emphasis the restoration of the private sector as some sort of panacea for the economic problems of the socialist countries. They divide them into "good" and "bad" ones, according to how this suits their concepts and designs. The treacherous policy of the capitalist banks and imperialist governments is convincingly borne out by the credit blackmail of the Polish People's Republic. In this connection we must keep in mind that Lenin's precept about the aggressive nature of imperialism remains fully valid and that economic relations between socialist and capitalist countries must develop on the basis of principles he formulated. It is easy to visualize what pernicious consequences a financial, credit, scientific, or technological dependence of the socialist community on the imperialist powers would have.

Under the conditions of the current psychological warfare of imperialism against real socialism, the anticommunist subversive centers are trying in all possible ways to resuscitate vestiges of nationalism and to use them to destabilize the socialist social system. That is why they are giving broad publicity to all kinds of hate-filled nationalist pamphlets of antisocialist elements. Exceedingly relevant in this connection are Lenin's words about the need to wage a resolute struggle against any manifestations of nationalism. Coming to the foreground is the need to deepen the guidance of our population in the spirit of Czechoslovak socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism. We must on no account permit attention to be diverted from the joint building tasks by means of a one-sided, completely useless, and ultimately harmful extraction from history of facts that used to divide our nations and ethnic minorities in the past, through the fault of the ruling classes.

The main thrust of the attacks of foreign imperialist propaganda and nationalistic individuals is directed against the leading role of the Communist Party in nationality policy. Historical experience, however, unequivocally confirms that only the Communist Party safeguards the actual equality of nations and ethnic minorities. Under the slogan of "political pluralism," nationalistic elements are trying to replace the Communist Party as the leading political force of the socialist society by some sort of a "national" political party, which would then engage in a destructive anti-Soviet activity. Their favorite method is making unrealistic claims and belittling the positive results achieved thus far in the development of nations and ethnic minorities. They assiduously spread all kinds of mendacious reports, which are fabricated for the imperialist centers of ideological subversion by the dissident underworld. What they object to, above all, is the drawing closer of nations and ethnic minorities within the socialist state, although precisely this process forms the necessary foundation of the nationalities' further development.

Lenin's legacy obliges us to deal in good time with problems that have become ripe in this area of social life, to eschew mistakes, and to wage a resolute struggle against nationalistic views, whims, and trends.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS NITRA TRADE UNION MEETING

LD231203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, visited Nitra today, within the framework of his 3-day working visit of western Slovakia.

At an aktiv of the Nitra Region Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, Comrade Hoffmann talked to union officials about the exacting tasks of the unions in ensuring the fulfillment of this year's plan. At the meeting, Comrade Hoffmann was given 22 socialist pledges amounting to more than Kcs45 million, which were adopted by significant mining enterprises of the Nitra Region in honor of the Slovak National Uprising's 40th anniversary.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ON 1983 CRIME

AU161359 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 84 p 2

["TEM"-signed report: "Focus on Pilferers"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Yesterday, at their annual new year's meeting with journalists, Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and his deputies, Jan Krajci and Emil Janak, spoke about last year's results and this year's plans in their sector. In his statement about the implementation of the party's security policy, Comrade Lazar said, for example, that in the first 11 months of last year, 65,869 criminal acts and offenses were committed in Slovakia, of which members of the National Security Corps resolved 84.6 percent. Within that period, we registered in Slovakia a total of 89 murders, of which only 4 have not yet been resolved. Last year, members of the National Security Corps were placing main emphasis on resolving acts of pilferage of property in socialist ownership, as intended by the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. However, in this connection it is necessary to note that, despite a more favorable balance sheet as regards the degree of resolution of these criminal acts, members of National Security Corps accounted for 89 percent of all revealed cases, while independent control bodies accounted for only 11 percent. Within the same period, economic crime inflicted on our national economy damage worth almost Kcs116 billion. That is why exposing economic crime remains this year in the foreground of the attention of members of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

OIL, NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION -- According to Andrej Komlos, director of the Gbely-based NAFTA concern enterprise, in 1983 the enterprise extracted 91,000 metric tons of crude oil and some 400 million cubic meters of natural gas. Since the discovery of the first crude oil deposit in Gbely 70 years ago, the Czechoslovak oil industry has extracted more than 5.5 million metric tons of crude oil and 23.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas. By 1985, the concern enterprise should extract 125,000 metric tons of crude oil and 700 million cubic meters of natural gas annually; by 1990 the plan envisages 180,000 metric tons and 1.2 billion cubic meters respectively; and by 1995, 300,000 metric tons and 2 billion cubic meters. The most promising crude oil deposit is that in Gajary, which by 1986 should yield 60,000 metric tons annually. In Moravia, the most promising deposits are in Tynec and Zdanice. In Tynec, full extraction will start this year, and by 1985 the deposit is expected to yield 30,000 metric tons annually. In Zdanice, the installation of extraction equipment will start in 1986 and should be completed by 1988. In the long run, crude oil extraction is also envisaged in the Dubrava-Jakubov area. The most important natural gas deposit is that in Zavod in Senica district, which is expected to yield 1 million cubic meters a day by 1985 and up to 3 million cubic meters a day by 1988. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, natural gas extraction will also start in Banovce nad Ondavou in East Slovakia. The utilization of the "significant" natural gas deposit in Borsky Jur is not anticipated before the Ninth 5-Year Plan. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Jan 84 p 4 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU241107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, which is currently in the GDR to exchange experiences. It is headed by Brigadier General Francisco Cruz Bourzac, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. The talk in the Ministry of Defense centered on topical questions of the military-political situation. The GDR defense minister and his guest agreed that the confrontation and intensive armament course of the United States and its NATO partners demands high vigilance and great efforts from the members of both fraternal armies. Army Gen Hoffmann briefed the Cuban comrades-in-arms on the manifold initiatives and performances the army members are making in the 35th year of the GDR's existence at the side of the Soviet comrades-in-arms for the protection of the socialist achievements and for securing peace.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy ministers of national defense. Also present was Julio Garcia Oliveras, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR.

FISCHER MEETS MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD242301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has praised Mexico's active foreign policy and reaffirmed his country's support for the constructive policy of the Contadora Group. During a talk in Berlin today with Mexico's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ricardo Valero, both sides spoke in favor of a political solution to the conflicts in Central America. Other topics discussed at the meeting were the safeguarding of peace and relations between Mexico and the GDR.

The GDR foreign minister said that bilateral relations have reached a high standard. Both politicians supported their further expansion. Ricardo Valero expressed Mexico's high appreciation of the GDR's active peace policy and its efforts to develop peaceful cooperation in Europe. In this connection, Oskar Fischer explained to his Mexican guest the GDR's stance at the Stockholm conference.

Ricardo Valero is in Berlin for the meeting of the joint commission for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries, and for consultations on international and bilateral questions and on cooperation between international organizations.

DOHLUS, VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION VIEW COOPERATION

DW241303 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and a study delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam held talks today in Berlin on issues related to the leadership activities of their parties. Experiences on cadre work were also exchanged and consultations on further cooperation were held. Both sides stressed their determination to contribute to frustrating U.S. imperialism's crusade against socialism and to securing peace.

TISCH RECEIVES NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD241616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The struggle to preserve and safeguard peace and to prevent the threatened danger of a nuclear war is the most important concern in the trade unions' representation of interests. This view was expressed in Berlin today by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, and by a delegation from the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions led by its chairman Tor Halvorsen. In view of the dangerously aggravated international situation the two sides stressed the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Any positive results from that conference will make peace more secure and thus correspond with the vital interests of millions of people. At the same time, extensive resources could be made available for the solution of pressing economic, social, and cultural problems throughout the world.

During the exchange of views, the representatives informed each other about trade union activities in their countries. The Norwegian trade unionists are visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB Federal Executive.

The Norwegian delegation also includes Kaare Sandegren, international secretary, and Sven-Erik Oxholm, finance secretary.

KRENZ SPEAKS ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF YOUTH

DW241305 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Speaking at the Karl Liebknecht party college in Kleinmachnow, Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, today discussed the tasks of communist education of youth following the seventh Central Committee meeting. To leading officials of the youth and sports commissions of the SED bezirk and kreis leaderships, he stressed that the appeal for the GDR's 35th anniversary has convincingly demonstrated to all young people how the socialist state on German soil had come into being, developed, and grown. The firm relations of trust between the party and youth were once again manifested at the latest meeting between Erich Honecker and the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council. Through many initiatives in the FDJ peace drive, the young generation is making a worthy contribution to preparations for the national youth festival, he said.

HAGER, OTHERS ADDRESS ARTISTS, CULTURAL WORKERS

LD232334 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] GDR artists and cultural workers today held discussions in Berlin with Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on how work in the cultural field can be made more effective in the GDR's anniversary year. Kurt Hager praised in this respect the achievements of last year's Karl Marx Year. He stressed that in the present complicated international situation, aggravated by imperialism, it is important to wage the fight for peace with even more determination. It is important for art and culture to exhaust the entire wealth of their specific opportunities for imbuing people with strength and confidence to solve the tasks in further strengthening the GDR. It is important for cultural workers to maintain strong links with the working class, cooperative farmers, combines, and factories and to increase the quality and influence of their own work. Above all, the trusting relationship toward young people should be strengthened.

Manfred Weckwerth, Hermann Kant, Wolfgang Heinz, Siegfriend Koehler, Guenter Reisch, and others spoke during the meeting.

SARLOS INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AU231709 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Zbigniew Suchar: "Independent Roads, Joint Activity" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Suchar] A party-state delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic visited Poland recently, and you were in it. Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the leaders of our fraternal countries, and party and state aktivists, continued the fruitful talks that were begun a year earlier during the visit to Hungary. Is your present visit connected with implementing the decisions made last year?

[Sarlos] All visits of this kind are connected with the general policy of both countries. My present visit is the result of a previously arranged plan. Last February, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski was in Budapest. Because both of us occupy ourselves with a similar scope of activity, we agreed that we would compare notes in Moscow. It was also agreed during the visit by the Hungarian party-state delegation in October last year that we would see to it that meetings of representatives of both our countries would occur on a regular basis at various levels and at various forums. Therefore my present visit is connected with these decisions. We have said during the present talks that not only are our cares and problems similar, but there is also a great deal of similarity in the way we think. This also enables us to acquaint ourselves with the achievements and difficulties of the other partner and draw the right conclusions for our own activities, which of course does not mean that the other side's experiences are copied exactly.

[Suchar] I will return once again to the joint communique of last October. Direct party-state and sociopolitical contacts between us were highly praised at that time, and at the same time it was agreed that cooperation should be developed further in science, culture, education, and the mass media; that the ties between our youth should be made closer; and that tourism should be encouraged. What in your opinion are the possibilities that are opening here?

[Sarlos] I can answer in one sentence: The possibilities are very wide. The full scale and extent of these possibilities cannot even be fully disclosed during a visit like mine. I would like to explain what I mean by giving an example. We have heard an interesting report on undertakings that are planned in Poland in order to make the standard of education in high schools, professional training schools, and technical schools uniform. We are facing the same tasks in Hungary. So I see a possibility for exchanging ideas. At an appropriate time, not only the heads of ministries would meet, but also specialists in education. They would discuss not only matters of organization and administration, but also teaching methods, and even experiences stemming from teaching work. I am also convinced that direct contacts between the citizens of both countries may be widened. I consider tourist traffic very important. A lot can then be seen in the other fraternal country, and there is then a chance for direct contacts between people. It becomes possible to better acquaint oneself with their living and work standards and with the way they think.

[Suchar] Janos Kadar said during an exceptionally cordial meeting with the aktivs of the M. Nowotko plant in Warsaw: "....History teaches us that the future road of the Polish nation and of all working people in Poland is the same as the road of the Hungarian nation. We are following the same road and we will follow it in the future." The beautiful tradition of Polish-Hungarian friendship and the present and future of these traditions are a wonderful topic...

[Sarlos] History always teaches something, although unfortunately one cannot be sure if the student will draw the right conclusions from it. This is illustrated by facts from the recent past. I have a feeling that we, the leaders and citizens of specific socialist countries, do not fully know about the lives of our fraternal states. Sometimes we monitor the changes taking place in them too shallowly to be able to draw constructive conclusions from the successes and failure occuring there. Many similarities exist between our social and political conditions. So we have the possibility of drawing up our own plans independently, while aiming at our goals in such a way that there is never a need to start everything from the beginning.

During the meeting in the Nowotko plant, Comrade Kadar discussed these matters while recalling the way we overcame the 1956 crisis. But it is not only during social occasions that we should learn from each other. Today, our countries are facing the tasks of further modernizing their national economies, introducing new methods of economic management, increasing production, and raising work discipline. In every one of these tasks we can work out programs together and share programmatic solutions.

[Suchar] What do you think of the current international situation?

[Sarlos] I am convinced that my assessment does not differ from that of the Polish comrades. I regard the international situation as very dangerous and critical. Our common cause -- peace for the world -- is still seriously threatened. But referring to the Prague declaration issued a year ago by the Warsaw Pact states and to the initiatives of the party and Government of the Soviet Union, I can say that one can find solutions that are a basis for talks and that make accord possible even in the most dangerous situation. This requires much patience. Last year's intiatives have also shown that the countries of the socialist community have such patience. Patience also indicates a feeling of strength.

As far as ethics, politics, and economics are concerned, the force that counts is that which is able to preserve faith in its own principles: It neither allows its own sovereignty to be disturbed, nor aims to undermine the sovereignty of others. After every rejected proposal, it tries to come up with a better and clearer one. At the same time, being ready to hold talks, it is of course necessary to do everything to prevent the West from gaining military superiority.

The question here above all is the dismantling of the U.S. missiles. For even the smallest level of military superiority poses a threat that the side with military superiority will no longer be ready to conduct negotiations. Then that side aims to pursue policies from a position of strength, which never makes successful negotiations possible.

[Suchar] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is commencing in Stockholm. Please could you say a few words on the subject.

[Sarlos] I believe that the Stockholm conference in itself will not solve European problems. However, it will create a chance for politicians representing Europe to present the general views of their countries and acquaint themselves with the stances of others. In consequence thereof, the possiblity is arising of commencing a series of bilateral and multilateral talks later.

[Suchar] Observers have noted that the Hungarian foreign minister was the first to come to Stockholm...

[Sarlos] Peter Varkonyi's departure last Sunday was not caused by any special reasons. In any case, it has made it possible for him to meet with Swedish Government representatives early and outside the normal sequence of meetings. It is not through this haste that we display our feelings for the importance of this conference, but through the fact that besides taking part in the plenary sesssion, our minister also wishes to meet with every partner willing to talk. For Hungarians attach a great deal of importance to the Stockholm conference.

SZUROS ON NEED TO 'DEMOCRATIZE' FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD232344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 22 Jan 84

["Hungarian Interpretation of Proletarian Internationalism" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (TANJUG) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary for international relations of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), has stood up against any schematic interpretation of proletarian internationalism as a norm for behavior in the international worker and communist movement.

In an articel carried by TARSADALMI SZELME, the HSWP organ, he is in favour of a higher appreciation of national specifics in the coordination of common interests and in relation of general laws.

The essence of Szuros' evaluations and stands lies in his view that conditions in the world and in the worker movement have become so much changed today that they necessarily impose a different approach to cooperation and relations among countries and their parties.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU, then the settling of Yugoslav-Soviet relations over the Cominform, have played a very important role in the democratization of relations in the international worker and communist movement, the secretary of the HSWP Central Committtee emphasizes.

Documents on the normalization of Yugoslav-Soviet relations -- obviously, the 1955 Belgrade declaration and the 1956 Moscow statement -- have now been mentioned, for the first time after a number of years, in an official Hungarian interpretation.

In the situation in which there are no more centres nor consultative meetings among the communist parties (the latest took place in 1969), decisions and solutions within the movement or within the socialist community can be accepted only through confidence, patience and taking the wishes of all sides into account, Szuros writes.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CHARACTER OF ECONOMIC LAWSUITS

LD211808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] [Unidentified presenter] The headings in Hungarian criminal statistics can be called relatively constant, because most crimes in Hungary belong to the so-called economic category. In the past 15 years, the fewest economic crimes occurred in 1981; last year there were 1/3 more in comparison with this. Included in this are the lawsuits related to the most fashionable economic forms. A survey has been made in the Budapest court on these procedures. Zsuzsa Szikra has asked Dr Kalman Gabos, deputy chairman of the Budapest court and head of the college of economics, about the economic lawsuits.

[Gabos] There has been no essential change in the compositon of the lawsuits. The traditional economic lawsuits are prevalent in the composition. The number of suits concerning the guarantee of residential buildings, suits concerning penalties for breaking contracts, suits for damages, suits stemming from payments delays, and so-called other cases has especially grown in the past years, including 1983.

[Szikra] This is as if a doctor were to say that he is happy that the number of people ill with influenza is increasing.

[Gabos] I wonder whether the doctors would be pleased if the influenza either were not cured at all, or if it were cured with quackery, without turning to the doctors.

We jurists think, and I believe that we are not naive, that the economic problems can be treated more effectively if the economy -- let us put it generally -- were to make use, more than it does now, of the special tools of law. The essence of the problems is of economic origin, so the method of the cure cannot be other than a series of adequate, purposeful economic measures. Perhaps with its own tools, law can more effectively contribute to the solution of the problems.

[Szikra] You mentioned the other category of cases; what does this include?

[Gabos] Cases such as the dispute of property between the former members after the cessation of economic associations, or the accounts-settling dispute related to purchase of shops leased out for contractual operation. These did not occur at all previously. Neither do I remember a lawsuit in previous years such as the Hungarian National Bank being litigated by an economic organization because the bank was late in fulfilling the payments obligation of the domestic enterprise, and because during this delay, as a consequence of the rise of the foreign price level, the financial burdens of the domestic enterprise increased.

BRIEFS

MILD WEATHER BENEFITS GRAINS -- A period of unusually mild weather that began in mid-December and has lasted up to the present is beneficial to both grains and field work. Because the earth thawed, it was possible to resume plowing, which had to be discontinued in November when the earth froze. Now, 97 percent of plowing has been completed. Winter grains that germinated unevenly because of the drought have now emerged, but they are not as well developed and vigorous as in other years; they fall below the development average for the past 5 years. There continues to be a substantial shortage of precipitation amounting to 150 - 200 mm. Snowfall, which would permit the grains to gain vigor, is desired for the coming weeks. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 84 p 1 WA]

TOWN FOUNDING SESSIONS -- The former village of Paszto became a town today. "At the town inauguration council session, which started at 1100, Valeria Benki, MSZMP Politburo Politburo member and chief editor of TARSADALMI SZELME, delivered a festive speech." The former village of Zirc became a town today. "At this morning's festive founding cuncil session Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, presented (Laszlo Kiss), council chairman, the document on the foundation of the town." [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 84 LD]

HUNGARIAN BOOKS IN BEIJING -- Beijing January 23 (MTI) -- An exhibition of Hungarian books opened at the Hungarian commercial section in Beijing Monday. Most of the books on display have been published in foreign language editions by Corvina and Akademia publishing houses. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 24 Jan 84 LD]

EFFECT OF SANCTIONS EASING TERMED 'MINIMAL'

LD241224 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 24 Jan 84

["Minimal Importance of Washington's Decisions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jan -- "For Poland the real effects resulting from President Reagan's decision will be minimal as compared with the losses sustained by our economy due to a large range of restrictions," Zbigniew Krzysztofowicz, an adviser to the minister of foreign trade told the Polish press agency PAP on U.S. President's recent decision.

Such "easing" of the previously unfriendly measures, made chiefly with an eye to the U.S. interests, is nothing new. It is difficult to view Washington's recent decisions as at least a partial response to the note of the Polish Government to the U.S. Government of 3 November last year in which we demanded that steps be undertaken aimed at full normalization of relations between the two states.

In connection with this we will be compelled to maintain the issue of the most favoured nation clause suspension on the GATT agenda as well as to use other possibilities of action at the international forum in order to counteract the U.S. Government discriminatory policies against Poland.

The U.S. stand proves to the correctness of our policy on international economic relations consisting in tightening cooperation with socialist community states and integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

AMBULANCE MAN CONFESSES TO INJURING PRZEMYK

LD241858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Following the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor's communique issued 24 December last year on the submission of an act of indictment to the Warsaw Voivodship court against persons accused of beating and causing the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, PAP reports that new and significant facts have recently been uncovered in the case. In a separate investigation against employees of the ambulance service accused of beating up and robbing patients, one of the suspects -- who is also one of the accused in the Przemyk case -- admitted giving an injury to Przemyk that could have caused his death. This has been confirmed to a significant extent by the statement of the other of the accused. Because of this, the Warsaw Voivodship court has returned the file on the investigation to the voivodship prosecutor's office in order to supplement the investigative procedures. At the same time the court has allowed Barbara Sadowska, Grzegorz Przemyk's mother, to take part in the case as a person assisting the prosecutor [Oskarzyciel Posilkowy]. She will be represented by solicitor (Ryszard Sicinski).

REPORTAGE ON URBAN'S 17, 24 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

17 Jan Press Conference

AU241453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 17 January Warsaw press conference for foreign reporters was attended by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; and Jerzy Urban, spokesman for the government.

Representatives of the Planning Commission answered many questions from foreign reporters. Here are some of their more important answers:

-- We will not be able to reduce our debts with the socialist and the capitalist countries. Our debts with the socialist countries may go up by about R1 billion as a result of their assistance to us.

-- Structural changes in the Polish economy are one of the top tasks for the Planning Commission. Work on these changes and on the necessary economic instruments for their implementation is at an advanced stage.

-- In terms of the prices on 31 December 1983 the inflation index will be reduced to single figures this year because some of last year's increases are also instrumental now. In terms of the traditional calculations involving average annual prices it will probably be impossible to reduce the inflation index to below 10 percent.

-- Consultations on the 1984 economic plan did not take long. These consultations will be longer this year. As a result, many original proposals have been modified. For example, the production of consumer goods has been increased by Z40 billion and the third stage of upgrading pensions and the adjustment of the wage increase index with regard to production and the budget have been advanced by a year.

-- The principles of the experimental remuneration system offer considerable possibilities for wage increases under the condition that productivity goes up, materials and energy are conserved, work organization is improved, and so on. The government bill in this connection is now in the Sejm.

-- Cereals, especially rich feed, will be imported. These imports and other measures should help gradually increase stockbreeding, but this increase will only be visible by the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985. Meat will also be imported. There are no plans for reducing the rationing of meat and meat products this year and in coming years. If necessary, meat supplies to catering establishments will be cut.

-- Not all enterprises draw up realistic plans. A poll of enterprise plans, especially those of particular importance for the national economy, continues. If this poll shows that there are dangers to implementing the central plan, the government will seek to change the situation mainly by employing economic instruments. Operational programs and government orders play a crucial role in ensuring that enterprises' plans are consistent with national interests. The operational plans and government orders are primarily aimed at protecting national interests and, in particular, at ensuring the flow of the most urgent consumer goods.

-- The plan for exports to capitalist countries is difficult to implement, but is realistic. Its implementation will be mainly determined by enterprises themselves and by the quality of their products. Our exports to developing countries must be considerably increased.

The TANJUG correspondent asked Minister Urban to comment on the communique issued by the Episcopate Press Bureau on the preparations to set up the foundation to aid agriculture. J. Urban cited a passage from the communique that reads: "The preparations for the agricultural foundation indicate that it will be possible to set it up in the first 6 months of 1984, if the foundation law is passed and if the state authorities and the Church authorities reach full agreement on the establishment of the foundation. Talks on this are continuing. During the consultations between the experts invited by the Episcopate and representatives of the government and its experts, the action lines of the foundation and some draft programs suggested by the experts of the contributors to the foundation were initially discussed. Many procedural matters still remain to be solved, which calls for joint efforts and goodwill of the two sides.

It is necessary to stress the need for a solution that would ensure not only the effective performances of new forms of cooperation and of the institutions implementing the necessary measures, but also the complete credibility of these measures on the part of contributors and society," the Episcopate Press Bureau concludes.

Commenting on this statement, J. Urban said, I must note that it somewhat anticipates the facts and that some of its passages confuse the facts with wishful thinking. This is primarily so in the case of the size of the funds bandied about. When the talks among experts are completed, J. Urban added, a joint communique will be issued. This is what was agreed upon when the experts began their work. A joint communique will be published when the talks are completed and when necessary decisions are made. I wish to recall that the government has developed a bill on foundations and has submitted it to the Sejm. This bill will create a legal basis for the Church foundation. It concerns foundations in general and not only the proposed Church foundation. Nevertheless, the Church experts were the first to receive the bill because they are most interested in it. They aired their views on it and put forward a draft statute of the foundation. The point now is to adjust the draft statute to the bill on foundations. The Ministries of Justice, of Agriculture and Food Economy, and of Finance continue to develop their observations on the draft statute of the Church foundation. J. Urban said that the draft statute, which has been submitted, provides for a foundation capital of $20,000 and Z2 million [figures as published].

For the moment the government experts are awaiting the Church's proposals on the action program of the foundation. They are also waiting for the draft founding act. When the program is developed its implementation will be based on a rough estimate of the necessary funds. A program involving a few million dollars is one thing and a program involving several hundred million dollars is another. The experts' talks prior to 22 December 1983 turned around the three alternative bills on foundations. These talks have only now reached a stage of discussions about specific action programs and about the mechanisms of the functioning of the Church foundation. An excess of press speculation that anticipates the work of experts has created an unnecessary atmosphere of sensationalism, J. Urban added.

Western reporters also asked J. Urban about the reasons for the arrest of Attorney at Law Maciej Bednarkiewicz. They spelled out his name, which had not been published by the Polish press. The main reason for his arrest, J. Urban said, is not related to the case of Grzegorz Przemyk's death, in which this lawyer represented the deceased's mother. M. Bednarkiewicz was arrested on the strength of investigations concerning the assistance given to a deserter from a militarized unit. In addition, the prosecutor preferred some other charges against M. Bednarkiewicz: Inducing people to make false statements during other penal proceedings, helping a person for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, encouraging a theft of public property, and encouraging disclosure of state and official secrets.

During a search of the apartment owned by Attorney Bednarkiewicz a number of propaganda materials, posession of which is against the law, were found. The investigations are at an initial stage at present. The need to preserve the secrecy of these investigations prevents me from giving further information.

J. Urban said that new important elements continue to augment the case of Grezegorz Przemyk's death. Despite the fact that these new elements have been submitted to the court, it may be necessary to supplement the investigations. The War Voivodship court has confimred its competence to try this case. It has also stated that it and not the regional court should be the first venue of the trial because of the especially complicated character of the case. In answer to a question J. Urban said that no reasons exist at present to expect that the trial of the persons responsible for Przemyk's death should be delayed. All the cases originally dealt with by M. Bednarkiewicz will be handled by other lawyers.

More on Bednarkiewicz, Przemyk

LD241934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 84

["Excerpts" of statement by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at a press conference held for foreign journalists in Warsaw on 24 January -- recorded]

[Text] At last week's press conference I presented all the most important elements of the case against solicitor Bednarkiewicz to the extend permitted for the good of the investigation. Despite this, an atmosphere of an unhealthy sensation has been created around this case. This has taken place with not an inconsiderable participation of a certain number of Western journalists accredited to Poland. This has to be said yet again.

In view of this situation I thought it my duty to obtain the permission required by Polish law from organs carrying out the investigation -- that is the General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs -- to reveal the details of the evidence gathered thus far.

In view of the current state of the evidence available from the investigation of solicitor Bednarkiewicz, connection of this case with the case of the tragic death of Grzegorz Przemyk is totally of secondary significance. I shall try to justify the statement.

The majority of the events that followed the penal charges against and the arrest of solicitor Bednarkiewicz have no rationally justifiable connection with the second case. This arises from issues before the tragic death of Grzegorz Przemyk.

In October 1982, in the period of martial law, Janusz B., who was subject to military discipline as a functionary of the Citizens Militia Motorized Reserves in Warsaw, left his place of service of his own volition which, under the then binding legal order, was equal to an act of desertion. As a consequence of his decision he became a wanted person. The organs of the Military Prosecutor's Office instigated an investigation against him. He went into hiding, wandering round Poland and looking for help from various people who, in his imagination, should have granted it to him along with financial assistance.

The chain of many middle-men who granted guarnatees of a kind and letters of recommendations to the said person led to his establishing contact with Barbara Sadowska, mother of Grzegorz Przemyk, who then worked on the Primate's Committee of Social Aid, which had its seat in the Church of St Martin.

Sadowska mentioned the lawyer Bednarkiewicz to Janusz B. and recommended him to that lawyer. This occurred in January last year. This fact, together with the other events that later occurred, was only ascertained in the course of the investigation conducted against him for desertion, namely only after the apprehension of Janusz B. in June 1983. On the basis of the July amnesty, which extended to the crime of desertion, the penal proceedings against Janusz B. were dropped and the temporary arrest was revoked.

So far the assembled evidence indicates that as of January 1983 the lawyer Bednarkiewicz, acting contrary to the fundamental principles of the ethics of his profession, entered into an agreement with Janusz B., a deserter, that has nothing in common with the relationship between a client and a lawyer. This agreement has to be deemed criminal. What is characteristic is that Janusz B., the lawyer's client, was frequently present in the lawyer's cooperative (?with) the lawyer Bednarkiewicz. He was not registered as his client.

Referring to the charges presented on 11 January of this year to Bednarkiewicz, I would like to say that in the opinion of the prosecution the position is as follows.

First, we are dealing with a case of hampering penal proceedings against Janusz B. -- against whom a warrant had been issued -- by counseling the wanted person to remain in hiding, and what is more important, supporting him financially for this purpose. This was no trifling support. In all, Janusz B. received some Z200,000 from the lawyer. Second, Bednarkiewicz is charged with encouraging and assisting Janusz B. to seize public assets. It has been established beyond any doubt that he persuaded him to steal a radio set from a militia radio car. Janusz B. planned to acquire this radio set, but he met with resistance from his former colleagues, with whom he succeeded in establishing contact. He failed to overcome this resistance, even with the aid of additional money received from advocate Bednarkiewicz amounting to Z50,000.

If one takes into consideration the antistate publications found during the search of Bednarkiewicz's apartment, certain associations could come to one's mind: for whom and for what purpose was this militia radio set to serve.

Third, the arrested man is charged with encouraging Janusz B. not without success, to reveal information constituting state and service secrets, pertaining in particular to the organization and methods of operation of the organs of security and public order, especially in Warsaw.

Fourth -- this is, at last, partially connected with the case of the tragic demise of Grzegorz Przemyk -- Bednarkiewicz is charged with having undertaken an attempt through Janusz B. to find witnesses who, at a suitable fee, would be ready to submit evidence claiming that they knew beyond any reasonable doubt that it was the militia functionaries who caused the death of Grzegorz Przemyk. A scenario of the contents of the evidence had been carefully prepared for the witnesses and also a guarantee of care and protection against possible consequence of submitting the fabricated evidence. The witnesses were to say that they knew about certain circumstances of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk from their superiors.

In their enunciations on the case, the Western press sometimes offered the public total nonsense. One report, which is given as a true fact, said that solicitor Bednarkiewicz, as a plenipotentiary in Przemyk's case, became a victim of machinations of well-known organs. Some reports alleged that the state organs indulged in provocations.

Those who believe, say, or write things to this effect I invite to ponder for a while. What connection can there be between certain legal advice granted to Janusz B. as early as January 1983 with the fact that in the second half of 1983 Bednarkiewicz because the plenipotentiary of the mother of Grzegorz Przemyk who died so tragically. Another untruth that is being spread about the case of Bednarkiewicz proclaims that the proceedings against him aim at torpedoing the trail against those charged with Przemyk's death.

The facts I have quoted have been known to the prosecutor's office and the Internal Affairs Ministry' organs since July 1983. Since May 1983 until the close of investigations into Przemyk's case in December of the same year, Bednarkiewicz, as the plenipotentiary of Przemyk's mother, participated in all investigation proceedings that had been undertaken to explain the circumstances of Przemyk's demise.

As early as October 1983, the evidence pertaining to Bednarkiewicz had, by and large, been accumulated. If the decision to investigate his case was put off, it happened so as not to create a situation in which a person officially taking part in in the investigation of one case should become the subject of charges in another case. The objective was to avoid charges hampering the investigation into Przemyk's death.

I am not a lawyer, but I am convinced that if Bednarkiewicz had decided to give explanations in the course of the court case dealing with Przemyk's death that would have been important for the elucidation of Przemyk's death, nobody would have stopped him from doing so.

I should also like to add that last August, in connection with the bringing to light of facts that could testify to the criminal activities of Bednarkiewicz, talks were held with him in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, thus allowing him realize the facts of his crime were known. At that time it was assumed that as an experienced lawyer, Bendarkiewicz would understand the intention and would avail himself of the benefit of the Amnesty Law. Bednarkiewicz did not avail himself of this opportunity. Had he done so there would be no Bednarkiewicz theme today.

Demands Correction of 'Lies'

LD241514 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 Jan -- The Polish government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, today lambasted some Western journalists accredited in Warsaw for reports divorced from truth.

Pointing the finger at the AGENCE FRANCE PRESS and REUTER correspondents, Mr. Urban protested against what he said was "association of arbitrary facts in order to concoct definite political judgements," and demanded that the lies be corrected.

Minister Urban made these remarks at a regular weekly press conference for the foreign correspondents here.

As a example of disinformation Minister Urban quoted a dispatch by REUTER saying that the recent moves by President Reagan towards Poland were allegedly the sign that he had been given guarantees that the Polish Government had abstained from trials of dissidents. Minister Urban [passage indistinct].

GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE RELEASES DEFICIT FIGURES

1983 Reaches Z27 Billion

LD242253 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The state's financial policy has been the subject of a conference in the Government Press Office. Adam Bronikowski:

[Bronikowski] The minister of finances told journalists that the state budget in 1983 ended with a deficit of Z27 billion, which is far lower than planned. Last year, mechanisms limiting high profits by enterprises began to function. This was the first step toward implementing the policy of tight money. The most important Finance Ministry intentions are a general verification of the financial results in the enterprises, the elimination of unjustified costs, relief for production of high quality, a cutback on subsidies, and a tougher financial inspection and price control system. The ministry will be consistently applying the regulations of the financial laws, going as far as bringing enterprises into a state of (?disintegration) or even bankruptcy. The general aim in taxation of the population is to consolidate the existing tax principles. Concerning the equalizing tax, work is underway on diminishing the severity of its progressions. Minister Nieckarz devoted a good deal of attention to Poland's balance of payments and debts.

'This Year' Totals Z134 Billion

LD251051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The main financial aspects of state policy were the chief subject of a meeting in the Government Press Office between Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance, and journalists. The minister said, among other things, that this year's budget assumes a deficit totaling z134 billion -- [figure as heard]. This is caused by, among other things, increased expenditure for the nonproductive sector, for housing economy, and for services and transport. Our debt in convertible currency at the end of the present year will total about $29.3 billion. This increase is not connected with new credits, but with the cost of servicing present debts.

JOINT PARTY SESSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD241941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The balance of Polish foreign policy last and its basic tasks in the present year were discussed at a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the presidia of the ZSL Supreme Committee and the SD Central Committee, with the participation of Henryk Jablonski and Stanislaw Gucwa.

This policy, as was stressed, serves the vital interests of the nation and state. It serves to guarantee the secure existence of the state and nation through tightening the bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, strengthen our standing in international relations, protect and further the country's economic activity in international markets, shape a true picture of our state in the world, and take effective care of Polish citizens abroad. We begin the implementation of these goals in a considerably better position than a year ago. The imperialist plan to isolate Poland did not succeed. Progressive political and economic stabilization enabled, to a considerable extent, the rebuilding of our country's international standing as a credible partner in international relations.

As was stressed during the meeting, Poland will continue to support activity within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, aimed at restoring military equilibrium on the European Continent, giving at the same time active support in the international forum to Soviet proposals concerning the halting of the arms race and the reduction of nuclear arsenals.

We will react firmly to all attempts to undermine the territorial and political realities in Europe, based on the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, above all opposing the dangerous and revisionist tendencies in the policy of the FRG.

The cause of the safe development of the country is served by the active participation by Poland's representatives in multilateral negotiations and in conferences concerning security and disarmament, particularly the Stockholm conference that began on 17 January.

We will also not spare our efforts, it was stated during the meeting, to ensure progress in the Vienna negotiations, after their resumption, on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD will increase allied contacts with fraternal parties and kindred political forces in the international arena in accordance with the fundamental goals of Polish foreign policy. There will be continued active development of interparliamentary cooperation. Our country's foreign policy should constitute one of the important planes of agreement and unification of all patriotic forces of the Polish nation.

DEPUTY CHIEF PROSECUTOR GIVES AMNESTY STATISTICS

LD242328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Henryk Pracki, deputy chief prosecutor, said in his statement to PAP that over 21,500 people were amenable to the amnesty regulations and 3,666 perpetrators of crimes for political motives were able to avail themselves of the amnesty. In the latter group, 730 people were remitted released from imprisonment and 130 had their sentences halved. Legal proceedings were discontinued in 1,674 cases.

OFFICIAL ON PRICE INCREASES IN SERVICES, CRAFTS

LD242026 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Will the prices of services and crafts rise after the increase of food prices? We have asked Stefan Rynowiecki, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Crafts Union, about this:

[Rynowiecki] Official prices in crafts will change too. Bread from a bakery will cost the same as in every socialized shop. We have here this simple interdependence. Regarding other food products, for instance confectionery, the change of prices will only be a result of increased costs of raw materials, flour, sugar, and fats. Regarding the remaining products and services -- and there are very many of them in crafts, nearly 300 billion -- the change of prices of food should have no greater importance. [sentence as heard] Although conventional prices are in force in crafts, the executive committee of the crafts self-management, the National Crafts Council, urges that the increase of food prices should be compensated here by increasing the effectiveness of action, greater productivity, and improved efficiency in the functioning of every craft workshop.

PZPR POLITBURO DEBATES ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU241519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 19 January the PZPR Politburo studied the materials prepared for the National Conference of Delegates.

The National Conference of Delegates will evaluate activities since the Ninth PZPR Congress. In particular, it will evaluate the extent to which the tasks posed by the resolutions of the congress and the Central Committee have been implemented, appraise the progress of socioeconomic programs, take a stand on current sociopolitical and economic determining factors in the country's development, and discuss other issues brought up by the ninth congress and Central Committee resolutions.

The Conference of Delegates will define the lines of further party activities in implementing the ninth congress resolutions, adopt the ideological-programmatic declaration "What we are fighting for and where we are heading," and examine the theses of the long-term "PZPR Program" and other programmatic documents.

The session studied the draft report on the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions and of the proposals submitted at the congress. It also studied the regulations governing the election of delegates, authorities, and control bodies in the PZPR.

The Politburo discussed the present consultations on the "Assumptions of Regulations Governing the Elections to the People's Councils" and stressed that they were extensive and that the people were greatly interested in them. It praised the echelons of the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth [PRON] for organizing those consultations.

The Politburo studied the position and proposals of the PRON and other proposals resulting from the consultations and submitted by the cells of the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, trade unions, social and youth organizations, and by private individuals.

The Politburo gave its support to the PRON's initiative that the State Council carefully consider those proposals and use them for the benefit of the draft election regulations submitted to the Sejm.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS ACCOUNTABILITY MEETINGS

Jaruzelski at Lublin

AU2311155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

["Text" of speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 17 Januray PZPR voivodship accountability-election conference in Lublin]

[Text] PAP -- Esteemed Comrades: The accountability-election campaign is nearing its end. The 13th Central Committee plenum and, above all, the PZPR National Conference will fully evaluate this campaign.

The present evaluations are preliminary and partial. However, one thing is certain: Doubts were raised before the campaign as to whether our party was able to pass such a difficult test and be equal to it. These doubts were unjustified because it is now obvious that the decision to hold the campaign was right. The campaign has proceeded and is proceeding favorably and in many cases better than expected. This is clear proof that our party is much more healthy, even though it is numerically smaller.

In 1982-83 it continued to recuperate, that is, it concentrated its efforts on its internal situation. This recuperation is still continuing, but we are already able to ensure that the party is more militant in its relations with the masses and nonparty people. Our present exceptionally important and urgent task is to promote ties with nonparty people, to carefully listen to them, and to respond to their genuine problems.

The most difficult term of party authorities in the 35-year old history of the PZPR has proved to be productive. A tremendous majority of those who were elected as party authorities some 30 months ago have proved themselves equal to their difficult test and passed the severe examination of common sense, character, and ideological fitness.

The great accountability-election campaign has also mirrored various shortcomings of party life, which, as a rule, have been raised openly as befits communists.

However, the reasons for evil features have not always been laid completely bare. Not everywhere have their perpetrators been named.

Some organizations continue to show various weaknesses, but their number is decreasing. These organizations have not been able to effectively influence their communities. They continue to treat problems superficially.

The implementation of the principle of the unity of ideology, policy, and economics, which was so strongly stressed by the 13th Central Committee plenum, continues to encounter certain difficulties. We must bear in mind that the resolutions of the 13th plenum must not be treated as something perishable. These resolutions are a long-term directive for the party's ideological activities.

The share of workers among new party authorities has increased a little, but this is not quite satisfactory. We are the Workers' Party, and it is our duty vis-a-vis the workers class to constantly attend to its interests, its strong position in party cells, and its leading position in society.

In a word, the accountability-election campaign has produced a multitude of evaluations and proposals that require careful consideration. It has also been a basic inspiration for us to further improve our party activities.

We have come to call the ninth congress line a program for socialist renewal. This line was a response to the just slogan of "Socialism -- yes, distortions -- no" and to the needs of life. This response was made from the Marxist-Leninist party positions. The program for socialist renewal has created conditions for restoring the ties between the party and the workers class and our society and for rehabilitating the party's leading role.

Guided by party precepts, the workers class and the working people continue to help to overcome our socioeconomic difficulties and to create conditions for gradually improving the situation and strengthening their role as true comanagers of plants, localities, and the countries.

We are true to the ninth congress line as attested to by the Central Committee plenums and by the implementation of plenum resolutions.

The idecpolitical unity and organizational cohesiveness of the party based on the Leninist principles of internal party democracy and on democratic centralism continue to gain in strength.

We have to get rid of the sin of voluntarism, which has cost the party and the country so much. Realism, honesty, and desisting from rash promises are the principle that is valid for the entire party. No one may depart from this principle.

Party cells, aktivs, and ranks have increased their sensitivity to the problems of the people and to evil. The principle of more exacting requirements placed on them is spreading.

The party, which is in charge of the country's life, it always exposed to the danger of being infiltrated by opportunists, careerist, bureaucrats, arrogant people, and prospectors for unlawful profits. Lenin often warned against such people, saying: "We have expelled the old bureaucrats, but they have come back. They continue to wear red carnations and invade comfortable posts. What are we to do? We must resume our fight against that scum as soon as it begins to come back. We must purge, expel, control, and watch it with the help of worker-communists and of peasants."

Today when party positions are being restored in all sectors of life we must be even more vigilant to ensure that no party echelon and no body of the people's power apparatus are threatened by such ills, especially the ill of arrogance, and that no one is able to impudently violate the norms of the party statute and the principles binding on representatives of the socialist state.

We are saying this in full voice and with a sense of the moral health of the over-whelming majority of party members who have party and administrative functions.

The Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission are more militant in their work than ever before. The same is true of their local branches, which guard the legality in cleanliness of party activities. This is another specific argument for a clear reaffirmation for the ninth congress line.

More and more working people are receptive to party arguments and to its daily activities. No matter what personal attitude they may have toward the party, they know that only it is capable of taking the country out of its crisis, to ensure national security in these stormy and dangerous times, and to guarantee for Poland the fundamental alliances that are reliable.

More and more people continue to be convinced that the party is a defender of our just cause and an organizer of struggle against evil, against getting fat at the cost of society and through wrongs done to people, and against features of indifference and injustice.

We must constantly try to win this kind of trust of workers and society. This trust will increase to the extent that we are able to uncover and exterminate all kinds of distortions, nonsense, thefts, rabid greed, waste, unhealthy setups, and cliques. The Supreme Chamber of Control, the chief local inspectorate, the militia, treasury agencies, and operations groups continue to uncover many such cases. Comrade Spyra spoke about this here today. Our policy in this regard will be more severe and we will make our activities more effective. The setting up of the Committee for Observing Law and Combating Crimes is a specific illustration of our resolve. At yesterday's session of the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth we devoted much attention to these issues.

Comrades, Lublin territory occupies a crucial place in our national achievements and needs, in indsutry, agriculture, science, education, culture, as well as in the country's political and social life. At this point I wish to stress the economic importance and good performances of the Swidnik transportation equipment plant, the truck plant, the branch of the Ursus Plant, the Ryki clothing plant run by disabled people, the Wola Lisowska Producer Cooperative, and the Milejow fruit processing plant.

Lublin territory will be especially important this year because the eyes of all our people will be focused on Lublin, the cradle of People's Poland, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year.

It was here that the historic message of the manifesto drawn up by the Polish Committee for National Liberation first resounded.

It was here that the Polish People's Armed Forces were set up through the unification of the First Army and the people's partisans. It was from here that our troops set out together with the victorious Soviet Army to liberate Warsaw exactly 39 years ago and to assault Berlin.

It was here that our people's socialist state was born and the historic process of revolutionary changes began.

It was here that the idea of a socially just and independent fatherland began to assume a specific shape. This idea had been created through the minds and struggles of generations of fighters for the workers-peasant cause.

The hegemony and responsibility exercized by the workers class with regard to our national fates, the profundity of sociopolitical reforms, the consolidation of the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship, and the lasting membership of the community of the countries engaged in socialist construction are the main facts of the past 40 years.

Was it possible to do more? Could the social costs of development have been smaller? Could the advantages resulting from this development have been larger? Certainly, they could have been, but the answer to the question of whether it would have been possible to achieve the same or better results by methods other than the socialist methods is a determined "no!"

The foundations of the new system were created under extremely difficult conditions by 23 million of the people who were at that time terribly mutilated. New generations of an almost 37-million-strong nation continue to evaluate our present reality. Their evaluation is conditioned by incomparably higher needs and more extensive aspirations, which it is still difficult to meet.

These factors illustrate the size of the tasks we must implement in all sectors of life.

The evaluation of the past 40 years is becoming an area of acute political struggle. Taking advantage of our difficulties, the adversary is seeking to cast doubts on our choice of a system and the importance of socialist changes.

We Will Not Let Anyone Slander the Historic Achievements of Socialism

We will not let anyone slander the historic achievements of socialism. Nor does our party intend to artificially embellish anything and to conceal our failures and difficulties. Our evaluations are correct, creative, and a mobilizing force if they are consistent with reality, with the experience of the people, and with the facts.

The struggle we are waging for a comprehensive and just evaluation of our achievements is a struggle for truth -- for the truth of history, for the truth that mirrors the complicated nature of the present times, for the truth that tells us about the great social and economic changes that help improve our country, and for the truth that concerns the individual communities, families, and individuals.

The effort to obtain a comprehensive and objective evaluation of the past 40 years is based not only on the desire, which is a natural desire for the leading party and the people's apparatus, to prove the correctness of the appointed aims and the chosen road. That effort represents, above all, an ideological and moral duty to justly evaluate the contribution made by millions and millions of Poles -- the people of various origins, achievements, and views who have joined the construction of a new Poland and who have made strenuous efforts in doing so, efforts that were often beyond their strength.

As you can see, it is not to the party and the power apparatus but to the workers class, the working people, the people as such, and their generations active in the past 40 years that we want to show the necessary respect and appreciation on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

However, it is wrong, false, and unjust to point only to the party insofar as "errors" are concerned and only to the people insofar as "achievements" are concerned. The truth is that the house in which we live and in which we continue to clean up and improve in common effort has been built by the workers class, peasants, the intelligentsia, party members, members of the allied parties, nonparty people, believers, atheists, and older and younger generations. It has been built in line with the program and under the leadership of our party -- the PZPR.

Comrades, our postwar achievements were scored under the worst imaginable conditions, which were also the lot of this territory. In the interwar period Lublin territory belonged to the most neglected regions of the country and suffered from an acute and debasing overpopulation of villages, chronic unemployment, economic and cultural underdevelopment, and poor civilization.

Let me cite some examples. In prewar Lublin Voivodship over two-thirds of all schools provided only a 4-year instruction within 7 years. Almost 50 percent of pupils never completed their education. Even in 1938 a quarter of the population was illiterate. Every third man and over 50 percent of women in the rural areas were illiterate.

Today your voivodship is among the major centers of education, science, and culture. Your present problem is not illiteracy, but a lack of books.

What about the health service? At the end of the prewar period there were two physicians per 10,000 people in your voivodship. Today there are almost 26 physicians per 10,000 people.

It is true that Lublin is now having its difficult problems, about which the participants in this conference have spoken in a meaningful and solicitous manner, but Lublin is now a different city. It is a developed and industrialized city, one throbbing with life and work.

All this is recorded in the chapters of dedicated and productive work for Poland and of its socialist changes.

These chapters also include the records of the indefatigable and universal liberation struggle for the first to the last days of the Hitlerite occupation, whose genocidal nature is symbolized by the word Majdanek -- a work that conjures up terror and wrath.

The hisotry of People's Poland began here 40 years ago in the smoke of the still smoldering crematoria. Lublin territory supplied the fatherland with thousands and thousands of dedicated fighters for national and social liberation and for the Polish and the people's cause. Many of these fighters, including Pawel Dabek, Andrzej Burda, Jan Demidowski, Lucjan Lszczynski, Tadeusz Duda, Bronislaw Szafran, and Mikolaj Oleksa, are still socially active here.

It was from this territory that we marched in response to the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation and to the program of the PZPR and the entire Polish left wing. We marched toward the Poland that inherited all the patriotic and progressive traditions and that was qualitatively different in its political and socioeconomic constitution.

Socialism, its ideas, and its prospects have become a driving force of the changes that are without precedent in our history.

We must demonstrate and prove this because the burdens of the present times often obscure the awareness of the breakthrough that has occurred in People's Poland.

When viewing the past 40 years we must overcome the tendency of "crisis awareness" that continues to frustrate and hinder our onward march.

As Comrade Ciebien correctly stressed, the internal and external enemies of socialism continue all the time to slander our socialist origins. "There is method in this madness." What they want to do is to inculcate our people, especially our young people, with pessimism, helplessness, and catastrophic expectations, which they hope will produce a state of apathy and of vocational and social paralysis. In a word, what they want to do is to weaken and degrade Poland to the accompaniment of phrases about love for Poland. This is a characteristic feature of the anti-Polish psychological warfare.

The experience of the past few years is fresh and painful. It helps at times to distort objective evaluations, which are constantly compared with the worries of daily life. That is why party members, whose life is the life of the rest of the people, must be ideologically impregnable and politically militant.

This is what is taking place on an ever increasing scale. This process continues, and the debates of this conference are its confirmation. Whatever our enemies wish and say, "our caravan continues on its way."

We Are Overcoming Our Economic Crisis Slowly but Effectively

Comrades, since the 14th Central Committee plenum's evaluations and tasks are still topical, I will discuss only some areas of our economy. The difficult but evident process of overcoming our economic crisis continues. The 1983-85 plan has defined its lines and spheres, but it is our duty to implement it. This implementation is the railroad schedule for our train that, although still not very punctual and pleasing to the eye, has left the depot called "Crisis" and is slowly beginning to gather speed.

Sorting out our national economy calls for disciplining and regulative measures. One such measures is the food price hike decision. Conscious workers and working people know why this decision is necessary.

In November 1983 the government submitted a number of alternatives of food price hikes and various ways of compensating the poorest sections of the population for these hikes to citizens so they could express their views.

The results of this consultation were published on 7 January 1984. Since none of the proposed alternatives won a clear majority of the views of citizens, it was decided to abandon those alternatives and to draw up a new system of prices and of compensations for them. This means that the price hikes will be lower than originally planned and that some compensations will be higher. At the same time, the measures aimed at reducing the effects of the price hikes through increased wages resulting from more jobs were reinforced and extended.

The press will publish tomorrow the government's stand on this issue.

We will continue to combat inflation and excessive prices. I think we will continue to combat them with increasing effectiveness. We should be helped in this, to a greater extent than previously, by the consistent implementation of the austerity and anti-inflation programs. The present results of this implementation are still below expectations and needs. Party cells and organizations must not lose sight for a moment of the tasks posed by those programs. Every failure in increasing production and in making necessary changes in its structure, every delay in lowering the consumption of energy and materials, and every zloty uselessly spent inevitably boost costs and force price hikes. And even if the government would not increase prices, profiteers would increase them and society would have to pay. Inflation must be combated primarily at its sources. Its sources are the low effectiveness of economic management and waste.

The year of 1983 produced clear evidence of progress throughout the national economy.

Our statistics are honest and are not used for manipulation. For example, during the first 6 months of 1982, that is, under martial law, we published honest statistics on the further slumps on production, national income, and the living standards.

Today our statistics also reflect honestly the positive trends, including a certain increase in the population's real incomes. However, our people do not seem to be aware of this because, to one thing, there is a gap in time between changes in incomes and changes in prices, especially concentrated price hikes.

Both in 1982 and in 1983 prices hikes were concentrated in the first months of the year, but income increases were more or less spread throughout the year. If we add to this the fact that the individual groups of society and plants obtained wage increases at various periods, the subjective feelings that the material situation has worsened become understandable. This is why, responding to massive proposals during the recent price consultations, we have decided that it is right to change official prices each time it is necessary to make them fit in with the changes in production costs. Speaking of real incomes, we do not close our eyes to the fact that large increases in prices lower the living standards of some groups of society, even if these increases are compensated for by increased incomes. We are making efforts to rectify this situation.

Overcoming the weaknesses of our economic management and work is a source of our main reserves, which continue to come to light as time goes on. In particular, we feel the burden of the old habits of wasteful management given to extensive methods of the economy, of going for quantity rather than quality, of wastefully administering manpower, of disregarding production costs, of indulging in wastefulness, and of slowing down the processes of inventiveness of rationalization. This slowing down prevents many small improvements that in the final reckoning can produce innovations worth billions of zlotys.

At present our economy has about 250,000 job vacancies. It often happens that we refuse to accept domestic and foreign orders for products because we are unable to fill those jobs. Deliveries of products are also delayed in that account. If through improved work organization and technical improvements we were able to free workers to fill only half of those 250,000 job vacancies the increase in the value of production would exceed the cost of the food price hikes planned for 1984.

It is the party's task to overcome difficulties. Our debts are among our objective difficulties. They will be a burden on our state for many years to come and will reduce our national income to be shared, especially in view of the fact that new unfavorable prices have appeared in foreign trade and that they may get even more unfavorable for us. We have to reckon with a prolongation of restrictions.

However, we must not hide our own subjective weaknesses behind objective difficulties. One such weakness is, say, the poor quality of some of our export articles. Only last year, the foreign countries had reservations of approximately Z1 billion worth of our goods.

We regard altering the wages system as one of the most important problems. The discrepancies here have been building up for decades.

The bill on basic wages for employees in socialized work places approved by the Council of Ministers has been submitted to the Sejm by the government. We expect it to be examined quickly.

How difficult setting this matter in order is best knwon by the party organizations and the workforces who have already taken on this task. Everybody speaks readily about social justice, but when it comes to the fact that in many cases current wages have nothing in common with honest work contribution and with work quality and work results, many people prefer to point to examples outside their own work place, without indicating concrete shortcomings. It will be difficult to make any progress without a general setting in order of wages. However, this demands concrete and sometimes difficult and unpopular decisions and actions concerning individual workers and specific teams of workers. There is no room for triteness here.

The development of agriculture is also being slowed down by subjective and objective factors. The subjective factors have been discussed here several times today. Comrade Bochra discussed them in a particularly suggestive way. However, no one has pointed out how existing possibilities can be used better. Farmers are working hard. Yet at the same time there are glaring gaps between good and bad farming. The Lublin Voivodship occupies eighth place in Poland as far as the quality of the soil is concerned. However, it is 26th when it comes to the production of goods.

The grain crops have also been lower than the national average -- one-third lower than the average grain yield per hectare of land. At the same time, breeding is also at a relatively low level, which means that meat supplies to the voivodship are greater than meat procurement by the voivodship. Coupled with this, the number of tractors per 100 hectares is almost the same as the national average, and the level of investments in 1982 was even highter than the national average. Therefore we must sharply observe and effectively react toward everything that hinders the development of individual rural areas and state, cooperative, and family-run farms.

Overcoming the difficulties is not just a question of 1 year.

We say that the most dramatic matters are already behind us, but the most difficult ones are ahead. This is not a piece of rhetoric, but a statement that reflects the very nature of the situation, especially the complexity of the tasks awaiting us.

The economic reform which is only now being practically implemented, must be coordinated with these tasks. The reform has emerged through our party's bold initiative and is one of the prime decisions of the ninth congress. We are introducing the necessary modifications to it with a feeling of responsibility. However, no economic mechanism will ever achieve anything by itself. It must be implemented by a man with knowledge and willpower, one who is determined to surmount both bureaucratic barriers and ones of a particularistic nature. This is still an exceedingly important task facing the party and all its organizations and cells.

Continuing to grear our economy toward the USSR and the remaining socialist countries and widening our cooperation with them is a great chance for us.

An important achievement in the past 2 years has been the strengthening of Poland's position in the socialist community and the regaining of our credibility within the alliance. The above period has been a great trial of strength and incontestability for internationalism. We acquainted ourselves with our true friends once again. And we will remember this.

Dear comrades, democracy can only develop in a strong state. Only a democratic state can be strong through activity and the support of the masses.

Guided by Lenin's teachings and implementing the decisions of the ninth congress, we have made a serious step forward in this direction.

By its very nature, the party is interested in increasing working people's participation in every form of joint administration and joint management. It is the duty of all PZPR cells and organizations to continue along this path.

The right to effectively influence the course of public life has correctly embedded itself in social consciousness. The practice of holding consultations is a demonstration of this right. We will widen the extent and forms of consultation.

The purpose of consultations is not the mechanical acceptance of draft laws and decisions. We do not regard them as an ornamentation or facade for decisions already made.

The best proof of how we regard consultations is the influence that consultations, together with social discussions and independent public opinion polls, have had on the final shape of the food price change proposals. The same will apply to the draft electoral rules. The exceptionally important role of the trade unions and of the Patriotic Movement for Natonal Rebirth is becoming evident in the consultations on the above two topics.

The authorities have learned a lot from the latest consultations, but society has probably also benefited from them.

It has became obvious once again that people think about and assess different matters in different ways. This is understandable. Specific interests and specific conditions are the reason behind the different assessments -- class, professional, and social interests. Therefore, an open attitude by the party is necessary, as well as propaganda support, so that these differences may be correctly defined and explained to the workers class.

However, no concrete decisions automatically emerge from all these undertakings. One cannot treat the results of consultations or opinion polls as referenda. They are a valuable help and essential impulse to the implementation of the socialist state's class policy.

Elections to the People's Councils -- An Important Stage in Normalization

We are approaching the elections to the people's councils. They will not only be an expression of our approach toward the people's council program and toward their candidate members, but also an exceedingly important stage of political, social, and psychological normalization. We also want these elections to be an important step toward national accord on the basis of socialist principles and socialist transformations, taking into acount the differneces that exist in world outlook, which are quite simply human.

Local problems, needs, and possibilities reflect the great problems facing the nation and state in a multifaceted way. An energetic citizens' attitude toward these problems may and should unite people. This kind of attitude may and should create an antidote to destructive influence, to anarchy and demagogy, and to disruptions and harmful divisions. We regard the elections as one of the basic ways of implementing the ninth congress program, regaining social confidence, and confirming the policy of socialist renewal.

We will proceed considerably further toward electoral democratism than we have done in past years. In particular, the system of putting forward candidates will be new and highly democratic. But at the same time, we can only go along this road as far as the real situation and the politcial principles of socialism allow. In other words, we must perceive the boundary separating our democracy from the spectacular and at the same time hypocritical forms of Western democracy that the adversary is trying to impose on us, forms of democracy that conceal bourgeois rule and often take the form of political gangsterism, especially in the United States.

So, yes to socialist democracy and no to the antisocialist and free contest of forces! Poland needs a movement of thought and initiative on how best to build socialism, not how to weaken and undermine it. People's authority performed according to the principles of socialism and suiting the class interests of workers and working people strengthens our system, and therefore strengthens Poland.

Dear comrades, Comrade Grabias was right when he said that we must avoid dividing specific groups of our society into better and worse. It would be wrong to classify the intelligentsia this way. After all, most of the intelligentsia was born and brought up in People's Poland. It made and is making a great contribution to the building of socialism. Its role in the life of the country defines at the same time its particular responsibility. The adversary has been particularly active recently among the intelligentsia. And he is trying to continue his activity still today. However, the situation is changing favorably, although there are still difficulties. We must overcome them and speed up the positive processes. Time is flying and the costs of absence or, what is worse, negative presence are rising.

Some higher educational institutions have a lot to do. They are, after all, the forges of the intelligentsia cadres of People's Poland. There can be no room in them for activities resulting in young people gaining a distorted political awareness and a negative attitude toward the future tasks and duties to be performed for the sake of the socialist state. This is damage being wrought to the young people themselves, as well as to Poland.

Our scientific and cultural policy is democratic, open, and tolerant. But as I said at the Warsaw party conference a year ago: "Creative circles do not exist for themselves. The material conditions for creative activity arise out of the work of workers and peasants."

The government is preparing a draft amendment to the law on inventions, which defines the working conditions of inventors-rationalizers considerably better. We are creating a new system of controlling scientific-technical progress. The main purpose of these solutions is to encourage the creation of new and more effective technology on the one hand, and to speed up the introduction of the creations of Polish scientists, engineers, and rationalizers into the economy on the other.

Forty years ago, here in Lublin, a front of creativeness by the intelligentsia devoted to serving a country embarking on a road leading to a new socialist life began to be formed. We also need such a front today, although the conditions are different. This front is emerging, strengthening, and slowly gaining superiority.

To give concrete examples from Lublin, Kamena is functioning well as a center of intellectual achievement and careful interpretation of the social processes and cultural phenomena that are taking place in the country. The Lublin Publishing House is making an important contribution to educating the region on traditions and contemporary affairs. The activity of the Juliusz Osterwa State Theater is an example of a correct understanding of the role of the stage and of acting. The Lublin colleges are returning to and maintaining a correct educational rhythm. The process of regenerating the country economically and socially is taking place, characterized by the toil and talent of many scholars.

We should encourage and will encourage such useful processes by means of support for people who seek and find the correct road, and by means of tact, cultural conduct, and patience, all of which are necessary to the greatest possible degree. But we will also do so by opposing hostility, provocation, and politicking.

There is nothing more important than winning over young people to the cause of socialism, about which Comrade Czlonka has spoken today, among others. Young people are emotional. They might have been throwing stones yesterday, but tomorrow they will share our ranks. The dramatic history of the forties teaches us this. It has proved to us that we must fight for young people stubbornly and consistently. They will join us because truth is on our side, together with the future and a real chance of establishing Poland's tomorrow, and therefore their own tomorrow as well.

Querulousness and criticism are the natural characteristics of youth. Therefore, let us make young people join in the battle against evil in all its forms. It is worth reverting to the experiences that during the period of the Union for the Struggle for Young People and the Union of Polish Youth made the members of these organizations a driving force against soullessness, reaction, philistinism, and the violation of socialist principles.

The party clearly perceives the difficult educational problems and their drastic growth, especially in connection with the current and foreseen population situation. This is once again becoming a tense national problem. We highly value the dedicated work of teachers. But at the same time, we must never again let young people be used as tools in political contests, for example by organizing so-called school strikes. Your party organization has drawn the right conclusions from this. Most of the teachers have also correctly altered their way of thinking and they can count on our trust. But we still clearly say that drawing schools and young people into the opposition's political orbit will not be tolerated by us!

At its last session the Politburo assessed the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth plenum concerning young people. There is certain progress, but still many delays and weaknesses. So there are many urgent tasks facing the party and the socialist youth unions. We are concerned that more and more young people should become candidate members of people's councils and also of all bodies of authority. However, this participation by young people depends on the activity of the young generation to a major extent.

I appeal to the delegates elected to the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress to use the time remaining until the national PZPR conference to become better acquainted with the problems of young people and to form new effective initiatives in this sphere.

Comrades, the events on the international arena are causing deep concern. For the recent "cosmetic gestures" designed to calm down public opinion do not alter the confrontational doctrine of the United States and its chief allies and the sinister role of the present American Administration. Goodwill has to be measured by facts. The aim to reach military superiority has placed Europe and the world face to face with a serious threat to peace.

Installing new American missiles in Western Europe, including in the FRG, disturbs the strategic balance and considerably increases the danger of a nuclear conflict. Here one must not forget that these missiles are also aimed at Poland.

The Alliance With the USSR Is the Basis for Poland's Raison d"Etat

Our country's national interests, the state's socialist nature, and Poland's allied ties with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community are one organic whole. This is the basis for our raison d'etat. Only within the framework of the Warsaw Pact can Poland's security and the inviolability of our borders be guaranteed. We are safe because of the alliance with our friends. This truth that determines the fate of our nation has to be imparted to every succeeding generation of Poles.

Public opinion polls have revealed that definitely the majority of Polish society is aware of an increased threat to peace, together with the correct cause of this. There are differences among our society over many matters. But there can be no differences over matters that are priority matters for our country, such matters as guaranteeing the continuity of Polish statehood, Poland's honorable place among the family of nations, and the peace of Europe and the world.

We are still on the front line facing an attack from the forces of imperialism. These forces possess the mistaken conviction that a weakened Poland can have conditions dictated to it, as was the case during the era immediately before the partitions. These calculations and expectations are in vain. The above era will never repeat itself. It is worth understanding this once and for all.

Restoring a climate of confidence and reestablishing the necessary conditions for peaceful and constructive cooperation demands above all the rejection of the lawless policy of restrictions against our country. The results of these restrictions are burdening the shoulders of the entire Polish nation. They also poison the international climate and continue to cause Poland serious losses.

According to the calculations made by the economists of the Institute of National Economy published on 9 December last year, the direct and indirect losses suffered by our economy as a result of the economic restrictions that have been applied against Poland for 2 years amount to about 512.5 billion, and are still rising. Our stance on this matter has been expressed in the PPR Government's note to the U.S. Government dated 3 October, 1983. So I will not repeat myself, especially as there is still a lack of meaningful results in Polish-American relations.

Poland was and will remain an avid spokesman for peace, detente, and disarmament. This results from the humanitarian ideas of socialism that guide Poland, from our painful history, and from our contemporary national interests. We do not wish to give up our traditional role as one of the initiators and promotors of European cooperation. We believe this role lies not only in Poland's interests.

Poland's Important Contribution to Improving the International Situation

The progress in creating patriotic national accord and emerging from the socioeconomic crises, visible to every objective observer, is our contribution toward improving the general situation in Europe and the world.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe, which is starting today, is creating the chance to go back to these principles. We hope this chance will not be lost. Poland has spoken out in favor of restoring a climate of confidence and constructive cooperation, which are principles contained in the CSCE Final Act. Right now this is a very difficult goal but not an unfeasible one.

Comrades, the course of the accountability-election campaign throughout the country presents a good forecast for the new term of office that is commencing for committees, executive bodies, and secretaries, and for the next stage of their party service. In several weeks time, the delegates of the ninth conference will meet at a national conference to appraise the implementation of the ninth congress' resolutions and to lay down further tasks. The 40th anniversary of People's Poland will be of exceptional significance. There are months of great and difficult tasks before us: elections to the people's councils, strengthening economic reform and other features of socialist renewal, and the stubborn battle for political, social, and economic progress. There are months of continuing offensive by our party, of rebuilding workers and social confidence in the party, of battle against the adversary, and of deepening and widening national accord and national rebirth.

It is not easy and will not be so for a long time. We are pushing forward along a difficult road full of obstacles. But we are proceeding further and further along it. We will reach our goal with all certainty. The realistic and militant atmosphere of your conference strengthens this conviction.

Dear comrades, accept my thanks and recognition, and also my sincere wishes, for success in your professional work and party activity, for all possible success in your lives, for the full implementation of the further development program of the Lublin region, and for increasing its contribution to the development of our socialist fatherland.

Barcikowski To Air Force Group

AU241507 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Report by Colonel Jozef Fratczak and Lieutenant Henryk Wierski]

[Text] Speaking at the PZPR accountability-election conference of the Polish Air Force in Poznan on 19 January, Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, shared the opinion of those participants in the conference who had praised the activity of the party organization inside the Air Force during the last term of office. The results of this activity were assessed and at the same time the possibilities and reserves that will encourage a better performance of tasks were pointed out. Although we are assessing the party work of the Air Force, he said, one should look at the activity of our party and Army from a further distance. On the whole our party has made historic achievements recently, especially in the Army, what we have done by introducing martial law and what we have done during the subsequent period is that we have defended socialism and our national honor. For the fact that we did this ourselves is of decisive importance. Our Army's historic achievement is also the fact that you have defended the army and its position in our country and on the international forum within the Warsaw Pact, K. Barcikowski said to the audience. We must see these matters with full clarity today and fully understand them, not letting ourselves be confused by the opinions of various wise men and by our enemies, for whom the decision made at that time was most painful. We must do so because Poland helped itself during this difficult situation. We must not diminish the importance of this fact in anyone's eyes because we can clearly see today that the decisions made then saved Poland from a situation like the one in Lebanon today. For our opponents did not count on snatching Poland away from the socialist camp. They knew that was unfeasible. However, their aim was to lead Poland into a state of turmoil in order to make our country a battleground for confrontation by world forces. This situation is still valid because tension is growing in the world and confrontation is getting the upper hand, including military confrontation.

Speaking about the propaganda activities directed against Poland by centers of ideological subversion, K. Barcikowski stressed that these circles are greatly disappointed by the fact that what was almost "within their grasp" eluded them, thanks to our activity. No more attempts are being made today in realistically-thinking political circles in some Western countries to discount the need for the introduction of martial law in Poland. They are aware that no country could tolerate such a collapse. They also perceive progress in the normalization of life in Poland and they are becoming convinced of the need for Poland to make an active comeback on the international forum. But none of these politicians have publicly expressed this stance yet.

It is of the utmost importance that thanks to the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, your commanders, and combined party work, you have defended the unity and moral-political cohesion of the Army during this difficult period, and its ability to act in a difficult situaiton, and that you have defended the Polish Army as a political force free from internal strife. Perhaps we are not fully aware today that this is a great political achievement by our Army. These values must be guarded with all our strength and in every situation. Conclusions for the entire country should be drawn from them.

Our party is doing so, as illustrated by the Sejm decisions to alter the structure of the National Defense Committee and to create the concept of a state of emergency together with its accompanying legislation. This was essential because the political struggle is not over. On the contrary, it has sharpened. We must not forget this.

K. Barcikowski described the most immediate tasks to be tackled in party work and the resulting tasks facing all PZPR bodies. The accountability-election campaign is coming to an end and the National PZPR Conference is approaching. Elections to the people's councils and celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland also appear on the political calendar for the immediate future. The party conferences have confirmed the unity of the PZPR's ranks and the party's ability to act, which is greater than before. Soon, the national party conference will assess the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress and will create a political arena for our party for the people's council elections. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland should be a struggle for a faithful picture of history in the minds of our society and of the role played by the progressive camp in the postwar history of Poland.

K. Barcikowski devoted a lot of time to the importance of economic issues in the process of overcoming the crisis. Today, he said, the focus of party work is the economy. As far as the economy is concerned, there were improvements last year, thanks to a growth in industrial and agricultural production and thanks to a rise in the national income. One of the key problems to be solved both this year and in subsequent years is overcoming inflation in our country. This may only be achieved by increasing economic discipline and, above all, by controlling incomes, costs, and turnover. Management should be made more efficient, the quality of production should be improved, and more savings of materials should be made. However, the idea that there will be an economic mechanism that will "think" for people is an illusion. Economic reform can only create a framework, but the implementation and success of the reform rest in the hands of the people. The point is that we should not only understand the source and extent of the crisis in Poland, but also draw conclusions from it for the future so that we may act better and more effectively, K. Barcikowski concluded. We may do this more effectively because we are already experiencing better conditions. However, we must do this ourselves.

Other Members' Speeches

AU241116 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 15 January on page 4 carries three reports that present the speeches of Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary (300 words), Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary (400 words), and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and PZPR Central Committee secretary (800 words), delivered at the Skierniewice, Suwalki, and Elblag Voivodships PZPR accountability-election conferences respectively on 17 January.

The report on Jozef Czyrek's speech notes that he looks forward to the summing up of the accountability campaigns at the forthcoming national party conference and the elections for the people's councils, which should be based on the candidates' consultation with the public. "This is yet another testimony to the fact that our party, as well as other parties and the participants of our national accord, support the consistent democratization of public affairs," he said. He then emphasizes "the great role of the trade unions in the open discussion with society on problems connected with the food price changes," and damns imperialist propaganda against peace in Poland. The report concludes by saying that "Czyrek expressed the belief that the Stockholm conference will be a forum for real dialogue."

The report on Miroslaw Milewski's speech begins by presenting his positive comments on the progress that Poland has made. He is then reported as saying that "the small, 30 percent, participation of party members in trade unions cannot be fathomed," although the work forces' participation in them is highly regarded. Milewski then calls for more work to be done to obtain young people for the unions and for the elimination of parisitism and the abuse of management positions, as well as for the election of the best people to the people's councils. "Speaking specifically of the Suwalki Voivodship, which is a border voivodship, M. Milewski expressed his esteem for its cooperation with its Soviet neighbors, as well as with the party organizations of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic."

The report on Manfred Gorywoda's speech begins by listing the good points and progress, although gradual, that was made by the party in halting the counterrevolution. "However, we still do not appreciate the importance of this fact, which is often appreciated more abroad," he said. He then notes some of the achievements Poland has made in implementing socialist renewal but says, "We have reason to be satisfied, but not to fell self-appeased, something that is by nature alien to communists." He also asks, "Why are social moods not improving in accordance with the progress that has been made? Because the decline was so great that it will suffice to say that the national income fell by 25 percent from 1980-82 and only rose by 3.5 percent in 1983." Gorywoda then adds that the party's remedy to this is its anti-inflation program, and briefly dwells on the danger of the arms race and the threat of war from the United States, but returns to economic matters. "It is essential that we develop our exports," he says, because "we need 5 years to finish the investments we started and are continuing." "Nor must we forget our foreign debt, which is growing as a result of our unpaid interest, which is grist to the political mill of imperialism," he concludes.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR YOUTH MINISTER

LD242233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2127 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received in Warsaw today Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and head of the Office of Youth Affairs under the Council of Ministers. During their discussion, they stressed that the holiday exchange of children and young people that began last year between Poland and the GDR enjoyed strong social interest and had helped to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their youth organizations. The results of this exchange were held in high regard by the party leaders and governments of both sides. The 1984 agreement provided for an expansion of this exchange.

Present at the discussion was Andrzej Ornat, member of the Polish Council of Ministers and minister of youth affairs.

GROMYKO, DELEGATION TO VISIT IN LATE JANUARY

AU250959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1984 -- A party and government delegation from the Soviet Union will pay a visit to Romania at the end of January at the invitation of the CC of the RCP and of the Government of Romania.

The delegation will include A. A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU; N. V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; E. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CC of the CPSU, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania.

USSR, BULGARIA SEND BIRTHDAY WISHES TO CEAUSESCU

AU242040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, was conveyed on his birthday warmest congratulations, cordial wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes in fulfilling his high responsibilities, in his entire activity on behalf of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The wishes were conveyed by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, who was received by the RCP and Romanian state leader on January 24 at Snagov House.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the Soviet ambassador stressed the wish of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the friendly relations between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania further develop in the interest of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the wishes and requested that Yu.V. Andropov, the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU be conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes. Likewise, the RCP general secretary expressed his belief that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples would further develop to mutual interest, in the interest in the cause of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party and president of Romania, was handed over a message on his birthday, on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whereby he is addressed cordial congratulations, wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes in the activity he carries on for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania. The message also expresses the conviction that the friendship and collaboration between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will further productively develop on all planes, in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and socialism.

The message was handed over by Todor Stoychev Todorov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, during his call on the RCP and Romanian state leader at Snagov House on Tuesday, 24 January.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked for the message and requested that warm greetings and best wishes he conveyed to Todor Zhivkov. Likewise, the RCP general secretary expressed his belief that the relations of close friendship and many-sided collaboration extant between the two parties and countries would steadily amplify, in the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace all over the world.

The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

GIOSAN, MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET ITALIAN DEPUTY

AU241626 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on January 24 Filippo Fiandrotti, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, member of the Scientific Research Commission of the Chamber, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview questions were approached related to the activity of the two parliaments, just as aspects of the development of the collaboration between Romania and Italy in various domains.

During the Romanian visit, the Italian deputy had working visits with executives of the National Council for Science and Technology, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministries of Finance, Labour, Education and Instruction.

MANESCU CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN FRANCE

AU242042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 24/1/1984 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, now on a visit of friendship to France, had interviews with executives of economic bodies, of important industrial groups and with French businessmen.

During the talks at the Conseil National du Patronat Francais, it was assessed that the economies of the two countries, their industrial and technical-scientific potential, offer the conditions required for the mutually advantageous expansion of cooperation in production and collaboration on third markets. The possibility was underscored of further expanding collaboration in the aviation industry, the car manufacturing industry, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, as well as in other fields of mutual interest.

During the talks conducted at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Paris, tangible measures were set for the diversification of economic relations and of the exchange of information for a better knowledge of demands at a more dynamic rate of commerical exchanges.

The results scored in the activity of the "Oltcit" joint cooperation society were examined during the interview with executives of the "Citroen" car company, just as the major measures to be taken for the implementation of the programme of car production and marketing.

Talks were also conducted with executives of the Industrial groups of the National Society of Aviation Industry, Thomson, Rhone Poulenc and Alsthom Atlantique.

PATAN, AGACHI RECEIVE POLISH MATERIALS MINISTER

AU2O2043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/1/1984 -- The Polish minister of raw materials, Jerzy Wozniak, paid a visit to Romania and conducted talks with Ion Patan, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets' administration.

On the occasion, specific ways and modalities were discussed for the expansion of the Romanian-Polish collaboration in technico-material supply. The Polish minister also had interviews with Neculai Agachi, Romanian Minister of the metallurgical industry.

Exchanges Discussed

LD2211I9 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The minister for materials management, Jerzy Wozniak, has spent the past few days in Bucharest. The subject of the talks he conducted was the expansion of cooperation between both states in the thrifty exploitation of raw materials, fuels, and electricity. Mention was also made of the possibility of a Polish-Romanian goods exchange this year, which should contribute toward an improvement in the supplies of the production enterprise.

Minister Wozniak was received by the Romanian premier, Constantin Descalescu.

HEALTH MINISTER EXPLAINS PAID MEDICAL SERVICES

AU2414I5 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 21 January carries on page 2 a 1,200-word interview with Health Minister Dr Eugen Proca, who explains the principles of a recently established system of paid medical assistance. Under this new system, people are still entitled to free medical assistance; however, if a person wants to be hospitalized in a hospital other than the one to which he belongs according to his workplace or residence or to which he is sent by the referring authority, he will be required to pay hospital costs. Such costs are said to range between 40 and 70 lei per day.

Similarly, convalescents can elect to spend medical leave to which they are entitled after hospitalization in a hospital, under medical supervision, in which case they are required to pay 21.50-36.50 lei a day for bed and meals.

As for ambulatory patients, paid dispensaries and polyclinics featuring specialized medical offices and laboratories are now said to be in existence alongside free medical establishments. The minister does not provide any further specifications about this form of medical assistnace or costs.

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH

AU2117Z8 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 21 Jan 84

["The Creative Spirit -- the Source of the Permanence and Transforming Power of Scientific Socialism" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/1/1984 -- Under the above headline, SCINTEIA of January 21 prints an article, signed by Professor Constantin Popovici, which shows inter alia:

Lenin always considered the vitality of Marxism, its transforming power and its capacity of winning and inspiring the masses as linked to the confrontation with the facts and realities of the time, with the situation and specific living conditions of each people, of the working class in each country.

The victorious Great October Socialist Revolution, under his leadership, the creation of the first socialist state in the world and the elaboration of a long-range programme for the building of the new society in the Soviet Union are relevant for the power of the Leninist thinking which regarded reality in the face and considered it a starting point, which avoided absolutizing formulae and discovered the meaning of the universal law of history in palpable facts and events, which regarded Marxism, as Lenin himself said, not as a dogma but as a guide to action.

One of the great lessons in Lenin's work, an expression of his revolutionary spirit and vitality, is the demand to objectively identify problems and solutions for each country and historical epoch rather than reduce them to a common denominator. A fine dialectician, Lenin constantly showed that one could not separate the general from the particular, unity from diversity, internationalism from patriotism and that errors might occur in the practical activity when attempts are made at imposing one facet over the other within these inseparable pairs of principles.

The sociopolitical outlook of Marx, Engels and Lenin gave the notion of people's sovereignty a true meaning. In the spirit of this theory, socialist revolution has the historic mission of transforming the state into a expression of the sovereign interests and will of the broadest masses of working people in each country, of imparting to democracy a new content marked by all working people's broad, unhampered participation in running social life. Rereading Lenin's writings, one can see that he did not admit that the people's right to sovereignty in internal policy and international relations should be maimed, sovereignty being a consequence and a natural attribute of the socialist system.

In the decades that followed Lenin's death, new horizons emerged, brought to light by mankind's development. Over these decades, revolutionary changes were wrought in the material and human base of production and on all planes of social life and consciousness, changes brought about by the unparalleled development of science and technique. The political structures of many peoples and of the world as a whole underwent deep-going changes in the wake of the Second World War and as an outcome of the national liberation revolutions which brought colonial empires to an end. New social forces emerged and imposed themselves and new and deep-going changes occurred in the balances of power on an international plane, as has been repeatedly shown in a rigorously scientific spirit, in the last few years by the Romanian Communist Party, by President Nicolae Ceausescu in his in-depth analyses.

The new exigencies of the national and world realities in the decades of the middle and second half of this century posed new, original and wide-scope problems, of a vital importance, to socialist thinking and practice. These problems prove that the unity of ideas and actions of socialism operates in the growing diversity of realities, of nuances and of new imperatives of the present-day world.

Under like circumstances and in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, social philosophy is called upon to provide theoretical answers and practical solutions which start from the objective requirements of present-day life, from the peoples' vital interests. As for its own duty as a revolutionary party, the Romanian Communist Party has consistently proved full, in-depth understanding of those requirements.

On the basis of the complex data of historical and contemporary realities in Romania, the RCP and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu outlined, within a comprehensive and meticulous analysis, the content of our socialist system as a revolutionary process where, stage by stage, a continuous theoretical assessment of prospects in all fields of social and human life is needed, just as an uninterrupted work to overcome difficulties, to solve contradictions and raise society and human existence on to levels according with the standard values of socialist progress.

In agreement with the objective course of contemporary history, the Romanian Communist Party considers the building of a new-type social democracy, of a worker, revolutionary democracy as a prerequisite in the socialist society, indissolubly linked with economic requirements.

The activity carried on for the homeland's socioeconomic development goes hand in hand with the continuous and multilateral development of solidarity and collaboration with the other socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with the developing countries, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with other democratic progressive and anti-imperialist parties and forces throughout the world.

The homage which the communists, the Romanian people, alongside all the peoples of the world, are paying to the memory of the great Lenin is the homage of work and creation for the development of the socialist system, and the consolidation of its prestige; it is the militant resolve to safeguard peace, on which mankind's hopes of life and progress depend.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- Bucharest AGERPRES 19/1/1984 -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest concerning the mutual deliveries of goods between Romania and the GDR in 1984, as also the protocol on the economic cooperation between the two countries on third markets. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 19 Jan 84 AU]

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Bucharest AGERPRES 16/1/1984 -- Last year, Romania's rice output amounted to 83,500 [metric] tons, that is 37,000 [metric] tons more than in 1982. The improvement of farming technologies and the updating of existing paddies resulted in an average per hectare production of 3,020 kg. In 1984, as many as 35,000 hectares will be cultivated with rice. Romania has set herself to expand paddies to 51,000 hectares until the end of the current quinquennium (1981-1985). According to estimations, the production to be obtained -- of about 150,000 [metric] tons of rice -- will fully cover the requirements of both the country's population and her food industry. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 16 Jan 84 AU]

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD212358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2212 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who had led our delegation to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, returned from Stockholm to Belgrade tonight.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ ARRIVES 24 JAN

LD241024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Chancellor of Austria Dr Fred Sinowatz, accompanied by his wife, arrived by special train this morning for an official 3-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The top-level Yugoslav-Austrian political dialogue will begin later today. The associates of the two premiers will also take part.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will give a formal dinner in honor of Chancellor Sinowatz and his wife tonight in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd.

At the railway station at Topcider, Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, his wife, and his associates were welcomed and greeted with the usual military honors by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milorad Pesic, SFRY ambassador in Vienna; and others.

Planinc, Sinowatz Hold Talks

AU241943 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, and his host, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, have begun official talks. Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

We are reporting from the Palace of the Federation, where the talks between Milka Planinc and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz have just concluded. We are informed that the talks were held in an open and cordial atmosphere and that many issues in the bilateral relations and international cooperation spheres were discussed. As for bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with their development, but have also pointed to some unused possibilities pertaining especially to the economic sphere. The Yugoslav side has pointed to a worrying trade deficit, so some measures and steps were discussed in this context which will contribute to balancing trade by increasing Yugoslav exports.

Milka Planinc and Fred Sinowatz also discussed the international relations situation, especially in Europe, where nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria cooperate closely with a view to overcoming interbloc tension. It was concluded in the talks that it is necessary to exert new efforts with a view to achieving success at the Stockholm conference and bringing detente back to Europe.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will give a formal dinner for the prominent guests tonight and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will receive Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz tomorrow.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD242203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria declared themselves this evening (Tuesday) in favour of furthering their bilateral relations, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

In her toast at the state dinner in honour of the visiting Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc stressed the readiness of Belgrade to "build friendly and stable relations" with Vienna "in the spirit of good-neighbourliness, equality, non-interference and mutual respect."

Planinc called for more intensive bilateral economic cooperation and stated that Yugoslavia "appreciates Austria's hitherto understanding for and support of our efforts aimed at economic stabilization."

Yugoslavia "sees implementation of the provisions of Article Seven of the state treaty and the Austrian Government's continued, substantive dialogue with the representatives of the Slovene and Croat minorities (in Austria) as a way for an integral solution of that question," noted Premier Planinc.

She assessed, speaking of the crisis in international relations, that the "bloc policy today, precisely on our continent, shows its lack of prospects and its destructiveness."

Pointing to the importance of the Stockholm conference for a restoration of confidence and detente in Europe, she expressed conviction that Yugoslavia and Austria, together with the other nonaligned and neutral countries, will continue the cooperation brought about within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Chancellor Sinowatz described cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia as a "model" one and expressed hope that this "good and constructive cooperation" will continue in Stockholm, too.

He pointed out that relations between the two countries now are "extraordinary" and stressed Austria's interest in developing economic cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Paying tribute to the Yugoslav Government for its "determination" in approaching the serious economic problems, Chancellor Sinowatz repeated Austria's readiness to extend its full support in this context and recalled his country's participation in what is known as the Bern package of financial support for Yugoslavia.

Having expressed understanding for the "sometimes unpopular measures" necessary in dealing with Yugoslav economic problems, Dr Sinowatz hoped that all the provisions "which led to restrictions on the free movement of people and goods will be lifted in the shortest possible time."

He agreed with Premier Planinc that the Yugoslav minorities in Austria constitute an "important bridge" between the two countries and expressed conviction that their friendly relations would make it easier to deal with the outstanding questions concerning the minorities.

"The unforgotten great European statesman, Marshal Tito, outlined the path Yugoslavia is consistently continuing to follow -- the path of national unity and independence in the internal domain, and the one of peace, understanding and non-alignment at the international level," concluded Chancellor Sinowatz.

VIDIC HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S MARJAI

AU231738 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the Federal Executive Council's invitation.

A talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further promoting cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between our two countries.

Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Simon Pal, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY, also participated in the talk.

MILATOVIC, MEXICAN OFFICIAL VIEW COOPERATION

AU231736 Belgarde BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday had talks with Ricardo Valero, member of the Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and under secretary in the Mexican Secretariat for Foreign Relations, who is visiting our country as a guest of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed cooperation between the LCY and the PRI and its further promotion. Both sides pointed to the importance of this cooperation for strengthening and developing the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico.

MORE ON GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH USSR

AU241437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 84 p 7

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The fact that the protocol on commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the USSR, which was signed in Belgrade yesterday, provides for this year's trade worth $6 billion in both directions is another confirmation of very good economic relations between the two countries.

Overall economic cooperation on a broad basis -- in addition to commodity exchange, it also comprises other forms of links -- represents, in fact, one of the most important factors of overall Yugoslav-USSR bilateral relations.

For years, the Soviet Union has been our biggest foreign trade partner while Yugoslavia takes the eighth place in the USSR's trade with foreign countries.

Despite various problems, last year the exchange of goods and services (together with additional arrangements) exceeded $6.5 billion. This was more then envisaged by the 1983 protocol.

The meetings that were held -- primarily the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Yugoslavia last March -- contributed to further increasing and promoting exchange.

At the same time, the readiness of the two countries to expand the mutual deliveries of goods and services was also confirmed.

The additional deliveries from the USSR (primarily of energy and other raw materials such as oil, coking coal, electric power, and so forth) last year represented support for implementing our stabilization program, that is, support for a better utilization of capacities and for increasing exports.

Yugoslavia also delivered to its partner nonferrous metals and products, agricultural and food products, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods.

The just signed protocol, in particular the Soviet side's positive approach to agreeing to additional deliveries of energy and other raw materials, also represents further support for the realization of our economic stabilization program and for the efforts to promote mutually beneficial trade on a balanced basis.

Since 1965, financial-credit cooperation has represented an important component of the overall economic links between the two countries. This cooperation has been predominantly implemented on the basis of interstate agreements and commerical credits for constructing and reconstructing industrial projects in the SFRY.

The received interstate credits were used mostly for purchasing equipment for reconstructing and constructing projects in the energy generating industry, the chemical industry, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, and so forth.

These credits were approved under favorable conditions as regards interest rates and repayment deadlines.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD241058 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 24 IRNA -- Iran-Yugoslavia economic trade talks are scheduled to start today.

An Iranian 13-man economic trade delegation, led by minister of economics and finance, Hoseyn Namazi, arrived here Monday and was welcomed at the airport by a Federal Executive Council member (FEC) heading the Yugoslav side of the joint committee Nedeljko Mandic, who also heads the Federal Economic Committee, as well as other officials of that country. Also present at the airport was Iranian Ambassador to Belgrade Mahmud Ahmadzadeh Heravi.

Iran and Yugoslavia hope that the current talks would open new avenues for further expansion of economic and trade ties between the two countries.

It is presumed that an economic agreement will be signed at the end of their talks for the current Christian year.

Officials here are optimistic that bilateral trade exchange will exceed 800 million dollars for the current year (1984). The said officials announced that bilateral trade exchanges between Iran and Yugoslavia increased from 500 million dollars to about 700 million dollars in 1983, which has been termed a success in furthering economic ties between the two countries.

Iran is the second major trade partner of Yugoslavia among developing countries. The value of Yugoslav exports to Iran during the 11 months of 1983 amounted 244.5 million dollars and its imports from Iran during the same period was 300.4 million dollars, out of which about 299.835 million dollars was for oil imports of Yugoslavia from Iran.

Yugoslavia purchased 1.25 million tons of oil from Iran in 1983 and is interested in increasing its oil imports up to 1.5 million tons in the current year.

Figures released by Yugoslav Chamber of Economics indicated that the total value of mutual trade exchange between Yugoslavia and Iran was 397.735 million dollars in 1982.

Iran is interested in increasing export of non-oil products to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia has expressed the hope that the talks with Iran would make possible the expansion of Yugoslavian industrial, agricultural, road and construction activities in Iran.

At present Yugoslavia is cooperating in some development projects in Iran in the fields of roads, agriculture, mining and electricity.

Yugoslav officials are looking forward for a bilateral long-term contract with Iran.

Economic Committee Meets

LD241801 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG) -- The economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran which last year reached the amount of 620 million dollars was assessed positively today, Tuesday, at the current session of the Yugoslav-Iranian committee for economic cooperation underway in Belgrade.

At the session it was jointly stated that very important results have been achieved in cooperation in many areas, but that possibilities exist for its further promotion, particularly in investments.

An accord in principle has also been reached at the session on the need for Yugoslav organizations to increase their participation in the realization of Iran's five year economic development plan.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 24 JAN

LD242244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium session met today, with President Dragoslav Markovic in the chair. The sessions discussed, in the context of analyzing the implementation of the conclusions of the 9th and 10th LCY Central Committee sessions, the topical problems of implementing the resolution on the socioeconomic development and economic policy in 1984. The introductory report was submitted by Petar Matic, member of the Presidium. The Presidium is also reported to have been informed of the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the republics and provinces in implementing this resolution and in resolving existing economic difficulties, particularly in the sphere of the price policy, in order for this activity to be coordinated and consistently implemented throughout the LC.

The Presidium noted that last year, in difficult internal and external conditions, significant economic results were achieved. It was stressed, however, that along with results achieved, many unfavorable trends have continued which contributes to further aggravating the economic problems.

Bearing this in mind, the Presidium decided that the next Central Committee session should discuss and assess the implementation of the tasks of economic stabilization in 1983, the process and results of agreement-reaching by delegate assemblies on the 1984 economic policy, and the main tasks of the [word indistinct] economic policy this year, with particular reference to problems which manifest themselves in the implementation of the established policy, in view of the unfinished negotiations with the IMF and a series of unresolved issues in individual spheres of social reproduction. The Presidium stresse in particular that one of the most significant issues is that of prices, particularly prices which exert a direct influence on the standard of living of employed people with low personal incomes. The widespread lack of respect for and circumventing of the decision on the price freeze represents a serious problem. Such behavior has brought about severe and justified dissatisfaction among the public. The Presidium decided it is necessary for the Federal Executive Council and all relevant organs in the republics and provinces to take relevant measures to prevent this.

The Presidium also pointed to the widespread phenomenon of nonimplementation of laws and lack of respect for the agreed policy and obligations. The Presidium stressed that all organs in the federation, in all republics and provinces, as well as municipalities, should energetically and efficiently call for consistency and accountability. What has been agreed and decided must be implemented without hesitation. The trust of the working class, working people and citizens in the ability and efficiency of our self-managing socialist system and its institutions must not be allowed to be lost due to the irresponsible behavior by relevant organs.

What is fundamentally significant is the specific and constant activity of the LC to implement the tasks of the economic policy for this year, of the 9th and 10th LCY Central Committee sessions and the long-term economic stabilization program. Communists in all basic organizations of associated labor and self-managing organizations and communities as well as within the SAWPY framework should be both the initiators and advocates of implementing the tasks of the economic policy for this year. In this, they should manifest a full sense of responsibility and mobilize all working people and their organizations in the struggle to implement the established policy.

It was stressed that in implementing the tasks of the 1984 economic policy, better coordination between the Presidium and other LC organs, the SAWPY, the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the chambers of economy, and other federal organs and organizations should be established. This entire activity, the statement stresses, should be coordinated by the SAWPY, with the involvement of all creative forces in order for economic problems to be efficiently resolved and economic policy tasks implemented.

TV SHOWS LEADERS AT 17 JAN PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU232014 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 17 January 1984 carries a 1-minute video report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on that day, which was chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium, and discussed topical issues of Yugoslav sociopolitical development. Several panning, group, and single shots show that the following attended the session sitting at the usual circular table: Milan Kucan, Mitja Ribicic, Andrej Marinc, Josip Vrhovec, Franjo Herljevic, Hamdija Pozderac, Jure Bilic, Trpe Jakovlevski, Krste Markovsk Dimce Belovski, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Veljko Milatovic, Dobroslav Culafic, Colonel General Dane Culic, Nikola Stojanovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Ckrebic, Dusan Dragosavac, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and several unknown men. Several empty seats were noted on the film clip.

Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2232 GMT on 17 January 1984 carries a 1-minute report on the same session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which includes two still shots, one of which shows that Ilijaz Kurtesi also attended the session.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES NOVI SAD POLITICAL AKTIV

LD2211032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in talks last night with the Novi Sad political aktiv that the present world situation is very grave and that the economic and political crisis has been intensified. It is hard to say whether it has already reached its climax and whether there are any signs of its abating. The fact that the foreign ministers met in Stockholm is encouraging, even though nobody expects spectacular results from it. After observing that a right-wing offensive has been noted in the world as a whole, Dr Dragosavac pointed out that new forms of dependence have emerged through financial capital, monopoly in technology, armaments and bloc competition. Certain clerical circles and religions are also in the forefront of this rightwing offensive. All this, of course, is happening close to us.

Speaking on contemporary social questions, Dragosavac drew attention to a more pronounced intensification of the elements of state and statehood, state property and also state economics and noted that state regulations are spreading, while there is less economic policy based on economic laws. We still behave as though detente were in the ascendant and as though favorable conditions exist in the world economy. It is true that we have adopted a stabilization program but it seems that we have still not realized the situation and are still behaving as in "peacetime."

Dragosavac emphasized that we must be firm as regards unity in the League of Communists and its program, and organizational and especially action training. In our country, there are many nations, religions, differences in development and traditions, so that there are also different self-managing interests. For this reason, and not only for this reason, the League of Communists must be united in order to ensure the unity of Yugoslavia and its progress through work and the system. We should not permit any ideological and political pluralism in the League of Communists. Dragosavac said that there is a difference between our commitments and the action ability of the League of Communists, adding that although these two things could not ideally coincide, the question is still whether or not we are reducing this difference. According to him, we have been already stagnating for some time and even lagging behind in certain things. If we stagnate in self-management and on the ideological and political front, then this is a sign that there are more bureaucratic and federalist tendencies in the League of Communists than there should be. We must do everything to enable the League of Communists to work more successfully within the political system.

Referring to the phenomena of nationalism, clericalism, and other hostile ideologies, Dragosavac drew attention to the fact that there are many of these phenomena on the political and social scene because of our lack of vigilance and inadequate action ability and energetic opposition. The Communists and leaderships of the League of Communists have the task of eliminating all this from the public political scene as soon as possible. In this connection, nobody has the right to think that everything is in order with him and that everything he considers wrong applies only to others, because anyone behaving this way can easily find himself coupled with the nationalists and clericalists. This is not only reflected in the press, Dragosavac pointed out, but above all in the League of Communists as a whole and in its leadership. Stevan Sogorov recalled during the talks that NIN recently found it necessary to "celebrate" the anniversary of "Golubnjaca," the stage play which met sharp reaction in the League of Communists in Novi Sad and Vojvodina because of its message.

Answering this and some other questions, Dragosavac first emphasized that the League of Communists is always in favor of cultural and scientific creativity and that it will continue doing everything possible to achieve it. It is true that it must not be the arbiter of aesthetic values but it must resolutely wage an ideopolitical struggle against anyone who works against the League of Communists under the pretext of science or art. It is not for the League of Communists to make aesthetic assessments about "Golubnjaca," "The Battle of Kolubara," or "The Balkan Spy," or to judge linguistic questions, but this does not mean that party members -- like all other citizens -- do not have the right to express their opinion. When it is a question of alien ideological and political messages, we cannot allow the members of the League of Communists to stand by and not react, because this represents a sort of opportunism.

There have been attempts, Dragosavac said, to question your reaction -- which was correct -- from the point of view of methods, whether the method was right or not. However, the essence is not in methodology, which can be discussed, but whether an organization behaves in the style of "everyone in his own way" when the enemy operates in its area. There is no field or ideopolitical question in which it can be claimed that the League of Communists and its members are not competent. Otherwise, other forces would operate in this area from different positions. In such a case, room is created for factionalism in the League of Communists, for pretensions at leadership, opportunism, and behavior in the style of "let him look after himself."

SERBIAN LC EXAMINES SOCIAL POLICY TASKS

LD250018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the LC of Serbia will soon discuss tasks of social policy, especially preventing and removing unjustified social differences in our society. In this connection, special conclusions have already been prepared and adopted in the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Here is Ljubisav Andric:

It is not at all a coincidence that the LC of Serbia has embarked upon action to solve more rapidly open questions in a field as sensitive as social policy. The general economic crisis, which is affecting an ever-increasing number of people, has imposed more severely than ever before questions of social justice and social truth. One of the gravest of these truths is about the unemployed. In Serbia, according to the latest figures, there are 430,000 people without a job. This represents almost half of the total number of unemployed citizens in our country. However, their hardship is still being discussed in the old, routine way. What can we say about the hardship of those who have jobs, but earn hardly 10,000 dinars a month. The number of these people in this republic is not small. How do we comment on the information disclosed at the last session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, the rather ominous information that the living standard has fallen by one-third. To what extent are workers motivated in such a situation to create an income which is eroded by galloping inflation? Unemployment, low earnings, and the difficulty in making ends meet would not perhaps stand out so much if it were not for those who are at the same time living comfortably and, compared with the rest, almost extravagantly. This is not thanks to their particularly hard work or results of their work.

The fact that the LC cannot and does not want to turn a blind eye to these truths is shown by the actions undertaken by the leadership in this republic to raise the question of social differences. The two sessions of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, the one held at the end of December and the other 2 days ago, discussed social policy tasks and prepared conclusions which will soon be at the center of attention at the special session of the highest party leadership in the republic. This political sensitivity toward this sensitive area is understandable, if one realizes that without more justice there is no peace at home.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD2312115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been described in all the political documents so far as a question of utmost political significance. Therefore, it is understandable that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in discussing today the implementation of the LCY platform and the conclusions of the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo, stated: There are evident results, but the platform is not being implemented precisely on this most important political question because emigration continues.

The view of the Serbian Presidency was that the major breakdowns and disruptions which had arisen through the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981 could not be overcome and eliminated in a short time. But all the results so far assume their full value only when the phenomenon of emigration is liquidated. Rista Jovanovic, member of the Serbian Presidency, stressed in his introductory report that it is not permissible to say "the situation is good, the results satisfactory, as only emigration continues." In Jovanovic's words, emigration cannot be seen as a separate problem, as a problem by itself.

Rista Jovanovic recalled that the phenomenon of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins began much earlier and that now there are no Serbs or Montenegrins in over 600 small villages, while in 353 others there are only 6,500 Serbs and Montenegrins. But when the absolute number of Serbs and Montenegrins begins to decrease also in towns, Jovanovic said, there is no doubt whatsoever that intranational relations have been disrupted and that various overt and concealed pressures have exerted a fundamental influence on emigration and possible implementation of one of the basic goals of the irredentists -- an ethnically pure Kosovo. The main cause of the mass emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Jenanovic continued, lies in disrupted intranational relations over a long period of time after 1961, the gradual growth of nationalism and irredentism from Albanian positions, the increase in pressures exerted on Serbs and Montenegrins, and the fact that underestimating these phenomena has contributed to speeding up emigration. Thus it happened that even after the events of 1981, despite all the efforts made by social and political factors in the province and the results achieved in the struggle against enemy activity, another 12,500 Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated. This means that emigration goes on and its consequences are both evident and drastic. Now, there are no longer any Serbs or Montenegrins in about 42 percent of the total number of inhabited places in Kosovo.

In the debate, in which a considerable number of members of the Serbian Presidency participated, it was also pointed out that emigration is continuing now from the most developed and working class environments such as Pristina and Titova Mitrovica, that they who have jobs or own land also are emigrating, that so far not one of the numerous sale contracts concluded at the expense of Serbs or Montenegrins has been cancelled, nor are there any specific actions yet aimed at correcting such injustices. The enemy obviously does not rest yet. Numerous examples have been presented both from home and abroad about enemy activity and the attempt made by the enemy to always be present in the public. Since 1981, many more newly-formed enemy groups than in 1981 have been uncovered. But, it was stressed, the enemy also uses legal institutions into which he has wormed his way to achieve his goals. Therefore, one cannot lull one's conscience with the outward and illusory peace in Kosovo, it was said at the session.

The Presidency also pointed out the impermissible opportunist behavior by a section of the intelligentsia which has not yet made itself heard or made its contribution to unmasking the irredentist goals.

There can be no stabilization in Kosovo until the intelligentsia has made its pronouncement. Particularly lacking are clear attitudes in science and culture. This means that in the action waged by the most progressive forces of Kosovo, scientific, educational, and cultural institutions have failed. In place of that, there is a growing number of public statements which circumvent delicate issues and are full of empty phrases. This represents a kind of opportunism. For Kosovo, whose population is mostly young people, the assessment that the intelligentsia has failed, that the past 3 years has not been long enough for it to come forward loud and clear, is, therefore, not unimportant for the stabilization of the entire situation because it is known that the irredenta has had its greatest stronghold precisely in the intelligentsia and in the young generations in school. The question was also raised of the TV broadcast 20 January this year called the "Spark of Freedom" [Iskra Slobode]. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first district national liberation committee for Kosovo and "Dukagjin," held in the village of Bujan in the People's Republic of Albania, and the use of the term Dukagjin instead of Metohija, though the former had been in use only 5 to 6 months and was abandoned following the comment and criticism by the LCY Central Committee. Above all, the participants in the broadcast were criticized for everything they have kept silent about, in front of a million-strong audience, as participants in this conference in calling to mind the memories of these events of 1943 and 1944.

The situation in Kosovo, which after all also enjoys significant material support of society, must be stabilized faster, the Serbian Presidency concluded. They advocated even more concrete programs of linking up on the basis of self-management in all spheres of life and that work with organizations in Kosovo should be compiled. The problems of Kosovo are not only its own problems, but common ones. Therefore, methods and additional measures should also be sought together in the future for the speedy economic and social development of this province and for the stabilization of the entire political situation.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM VIEWS POLITICAL PLATFORM

LD242218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its meeting today, which was chaired by Milan Seslija, the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium determined this largest sociopolitical organization's task regarding the implementation of the 11th LCY Central Committee session's conclusions on implementing the political platform on Kosovo. Milan Rakas, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, also took part in the meeting. At the meeting, it was especially emphasized that it is above all necessary to ensure that all environments understand the essence of these conclusions, as well as the mobilization, responsibility, and unity of all social subjects, working people, and citizens as regards their implementation. It was emphasized that the Kosovo Socialist Alliance will work especially on several key questions including the struggle to further develop socialist self-management relations and implement the program of economic stabilization, which in Kosovo means the battle for greater production and fuller use of capacities.

It was pointed out that wider and more organized activity by the Socialist Alliance is necessary in the struggle against all aspects of hostile activity for positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and any other nationalism. This means that energetic measures should be undertaken against their protagonists and that a more resolute ideopolitical differentiation should be carried out regarding opportunists and those who hesitate or deliberately avoid a clear ideological commitment. It was unanimously noted that considerable efforts have been made to implement the political platform and that notable successes have been achieved, although this assessment is not equally applicable to all environments.

The fact that the enemy has reemerged and is recruiting people and that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has not stopped is something that cannot deceive and calm anyone. Therefore, it has been observed that ideopolitical work has not yet reached all environments and that all stances, conclusions, and obligations have not been passed on in good time to those for whom they are meant: the working people and citizens.

Several participants in the discussion expressed the view that it is high time to do away with generalizations such as "some people, some environments" and that it is necessary to call everyone by his name and surname. Metus Balabani said it is high time to stop preaching to the converted and to exhaust ourselves in forum meetings when we all know who behaved in an upright manner in difficult situations -- including the one after 1981 -- as well as who swayed in these situations. He especially advocated work with the masses -- above all youth -- who are an open target for the hostile forces.

Taking part in the discussion, Ilija Djukic stated that the most pronounced and crude forms of counterrevolution have been broken, and this was followed by slow stabilization. When we achieved a certain minimum of stabilization, certain forces were satisfied and did not pursue the ideopolitical confrontation to eliminate the more perfidious forms of irredentist activity. For this reason, Djukic said, it is now necessary to give a new impetus to the activities and efforts to stabilize the situation and not be satisfied with administrative measures against the protagonists of hostile activities. It is especially necessary to activate the intelligentis and all those who directly influence the education of the young generation -- the more so, he said, since the irredentist and chauvinist consciousness is also present among the youngest, the children. It is said that children do not know what all this means. It is well known where this consciousness originates and where it is leading. The activity among and with the intellectuals has, according to Djukic, above all taken place in narrow circles. It is seen, for instance, that individual university professors still do not want to publicly attack Enver Hoxha and his policy -- not to mention what they say privately after the meetings. Such people who oppose our policy must be named. We already made a mistake at the beginning of our struggle against the counterrevolutionary events by not naming some people in the provincial leaderships who were partly to blame for the existing situation. There is no anonymous differentiation, nor there can be any. It is necessary to openly state one's stance because only then is it also possible to talk about responsibility. We must put the true and new fighters to the front and finally settle accounts with the opportunists who are watering down our action. After 3 years we have to look into each other's eyes, Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said.

Milan Rakas, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, stated that after intensive 1-year activity, the situation in the province has been considerably stabilized, but some room has not yet been "won" and we often "talk to ourselves" in this action. This especially applies to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. It is no longer necessary to hold discussions on who and why they left. Actions are now necessary to keep everyone here and bring those who left back. This should be done concretely in the countryside and the work organizations with everyone who intends to leave or return. We should not leave everything to patriotism, which is damaged here by hostile activity, Rakas observed. Like several other speakers, he also referred in particular to the differences in information, above all two newspapers of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance: RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO. They must be treated as two forms of the province Socialist Alliance's activity and they cannot interpret the assessments and conclusions adopted at the forum meetings differently, Rakas said.

In conclusion, the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium accepted the obligation to define the tasks in still more precisely implementing the LCY Central Committee platform in individual fields. At today's meeting it was also agreed that activity should be undertaken in connection with the election of the SFRY Presidency.